

Neuberger Berman ETF Trust



Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF	NBDS
Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF	NBCC

Shares of each Fund are not individually redeemable. Shares of each Fund are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Exchange").

Prospectus December 18, 2024

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF

Supplement to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated December 18, 2024, as amended and supplemented

The Board of Trustees of Neuberger Berman ETF Trust (the “Trust”) has approved the liquidation of Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF (the “Fund”), a series of the Trust. Accordingly, the Fund will cease its investment operations, liquidate its assets and make a liquidating distribution, if applicable, to shareholders of record.

The Fund will create and redeem creation units through the close of regular trading on August 14, 2025, on NYSE Arca, Inc., the Fund’s principal listing exchange (the “Exchange”). August 14, 2025 will also be the last day of trading of the Fund’s shares on the Exchange. Fund shareholders may sell their Fund holdings on the Exchange through August 14, 2025, after which the Fund will not accept creations or redemptions of the Fund’s shares. Customary brokerage charges may apply to such transactions. From August 15, 2025 through the Liquidation Date, shareholders will be unable to sell their shares on the Exchange. The Fund intends to complete the liquidation of its assets, cease operations, and distribute proceeds to shareholders of record on or about August 21, 2025 (the “Liquidation Date”). Shareholders of record of the Fund on the Liquidation Date will receive cash equal to the net asset value of their shares as of such date, which will include any dividends or distributions calculated as of that date.

From the date of this supplement until the Liquidation Date, the Fund may depart from its stated goals, strategies and techniques as the Fund begins to convert all portfolio securities to cash or cash equivalents in preparation for the final distribution to shareholders.

The liquidation of the Fund will result in one or more taxable events for shareholders that are subject to federal income tax. A sale or exchange of Fund shares prior to the Fund’s liquidation will generally give rise to a capital gain or loss (depending on the shareholder’s tax basis in the shares) for federal income tax purposes. In connection with the liquidation, the Fund may declare taxable distributions of its previously undistributed net investment income and net capital gain, if any, that differs from its normal distribution schedule. All liquidation proceeds paid to shareholders will generally be treated as received by them in exchange for their Fund shares and will therefore generally give rise to a capital gain or loss, again depending on their respective tax basis in their shares. Please consult your own tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of the Fund’s liquidation, including any state, local, foreign or other tax consequences.

Shareholders who hold their Fund shares through a retirement plan or account (such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account) should consult their tax advisors regarding the consequences of a redemption of Fund shares prior to the completion of the liquidation or the receipt of a liquidating cash distribution. Upon the receipt of a distribution from the Fund, whether in the form of a redemption or a liquidating cash distribution, such shareholders may have a limited time within which to reinvest the distribution proceeds to avoid adverse tax consequences.

The date of this supplement is June 26, 2025.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.



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Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF

GOAL

The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.65
Other expenses	0.00
Total annual operating expenses	0.65
Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.10
Total annual operating expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement ¹	0.55

¹ Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“NBIA” or the “Manager”) has contractually undertaken to waive its management fee by 0.10% of the Fund’s average daily net assets (“Fee Waiver”). The undertaking lasts until 4/8/2026 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Expense Example

The expense example can help you compare costs among funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that you redeemed all of your shares at the end of those periods, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund’s expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$56	\$198	\$352	\$801

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in a concentrated portfolio of equity securities issued by U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) companies, including companies located in emerging markets, of any market capitalization, that are pursuing disruptive growth agendas (“disrupters”). The Fund defines “disrupters” as companies at various growth stages that, in the Portfolio Managers’ view, are generating or pursuing new opportunities by disrupting existing markets or creating new markets; examples of disruptive markets include autonomous driving, cloud computing, gene therapy, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, minimally-invasive therapies and liquid biopsies (e.g., blood based cancer testing). While the Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, it typically invests in companies that have market capitalizations greater than \$500 million at the time of purchase. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants, depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), and equity interests in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

In selecting the Fund’s investible universe, the Portfolio Managers evaluate market segments, products, services and business models to identify companies that they believe are well positioned to benefit from disruptive innovations, trends or developments in the markets in which they currently, or plan to, operate (e.g., companies offering a differentiated solution, technology or service model for a new market or an existing market). Utilizing internal research and analysis and leveraging insights from diverse sources, including publicly available company data, third-party research, data science, and proactive engagement with company management, the Portfolio Managers make investment decisions through a fundamental analysis of each company relevant to the

particular disruptive theme. As part of this analysis, the Portfolio Managers evaluate the company's growth potential, earnings estimates and quality of management, as well as other factors including some or all of the following: (i) stock prices which appear undervalued relative to the Portfolio Managers' long-term cash flow growth potential; (ii) free cash flow generation and growth potential, including the Portfolio Managers' views on the present value of that expectation; (iii) companies that are, or have the potential to become, industry leaders represented by high and growing market share, pricing power, or superior technology and/or business models relative to peers or new entrants; and (iv) underappreciated embedded business optionality (i.e., potential business opportunities that may be additive to the company's core business).

Investments may include companies operating in any industry or sector, including, but not limited to internet software & services, interactive media & services, hardware, communications equipment, semiconductors and semiconductor equipment, media, internet retail, consumer discretionary, healthcare, industrials, diversified telecommunication services and wireless telecommunication services. Disrupters are currently found primarily in the information technology, communication services, healthcare, and consumer discretionary sectors. The Fund will concentrate its investments in companies operating in one or more industries within the information technology and communication services groups of industries.

The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it can invest more of its assets in fewer companies than a diversified fund.

As part of their fundamental investment analysis the Portfolio Managers consider Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors they believe are financially material to individual investments, where applicable. While this analysis is inherently subjective and may be informed by internally generated and third-party metrics, data and other information, the Portfolio Managers believe that the consideration of financially material ESG factors, alongside traditional financial metrics, may enhance the Fund's overall investment process. The consideration of ESG factors does not apply to certain instruments, such as certain derivative instruments, other registered investment companies, cash and cash equivalents. The consideration of ESG factors as part of the investment process does not mean that the Fund pursues a specific "impact" or "sustainable" investment strategy.

The Portfolio Managers follow a disciplined selling strategy and may sell a position when it reaches a target price, if a company's business fails to perform as expected, when other opportunities appear more attractive or when there are changes to macroeconomic factors, markets, sectors and/or the company that would alter the Portfolio Managers' assumptions about the company.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the stock markets, the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of those developments, and the success of the Portfolio Managers in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. The markets' behavior can be difficult to predict, particularly in the short term. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

The Fund may take temporary defensive and cash management positions; to the extent it does, it will not be pursuing its principal investment strategies.

The actual risk exposure taken by the Fund in its investment program will vary over time, depending on various factors including the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. There can be no guarantee that the Portfolio Managers will be successful in their attempts to manage the risk exposure of the Fund or will appropriately evaluate or weigh the multiple factors involved in investment decisions, including issuer, market and/or instrument-specific analysis, valuation and ESG factors.

The Fund is not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Each of the following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of any presumed importance, can significantly affect the Fund's performance. The relative importance of, or potential exposure as a result of, each of these risks will vary based on market and other investment-specific considerations.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security, which is a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), typically increases or decreases with the price of the underlying common stock. In general, a convertible security is subject to the market risks of stocks when the underlying stock's price is high relative to the conversion price and is subject to the market risks of debt securities when the underlying stock's price is low relative to the conversion price. The general market risks of debt securities that are common to convertible securities include, but are not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk -- that is, the value of convertible securities will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates; they are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due; and their market value may change

based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Many convertible securities have credit ratings that are below investment grade and are subject to the same risks as an investment in lower-rated debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). Lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more widely in price and yield than investment grade debt securities and may fall in price during times when the economy is weak or is expected to become weak. To the extent the Fund invests in convertible securities issued by small- or mid-cap companies, it will be subject to the risks of investing in such companies.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. To the extent that the Fund invests in securities or other instruments denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates could adversely impact investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be affected unpredictably by various factors, including investor perception and changes in interest rates; intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational entities; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts are certificates issued by a financial institution evidencing ownership of underlying foreign securities. Depository receipts involve many of the same risks of investing directly in the underlying foreign securities. Depository receipts are subject to the risk of fluctuation in the currency exchange rate if, as is often the case, the underlying foreign securities are denominated in foreign currency, and there may be an imperfect correlation between the market value of depository receipts and the underlying foreign securities.

Disrupter Risk. The Fund will invest in disruptive technologies or companies applying such technologies. In some cases, it may invest at early and perhaps speculative stages of development, when various consequences cannot necessarily be foreseen. Disruptive activities may result in unforeseen societal, ecological or technical consequences, may face consumer resistance or indifference, may result in legal liability for damages, and may trigger regulatory responses from governments, up to and perhaps including outright prohibition. Companies applying disruptive technologies may, especially in their early stages, be unable to attract sufficient capital, and/or may find themselves unable to assemble all the components necessary, to fully exploit the technology's potential. They may face patent issues and may trigger a strong competitive response from established companies in the disrupted business, including buy-outs at prices that do not necessarily reflect what is believed to be the long-term potential of the technology.

ETF Risk. As an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants. Only an authorized participant may transact in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and authorized participants are not obligated to engage in such transactions. To the extent they exit the business or are otherwise unable or unwilling to proceed in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund, such as in times of market stress, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, trading in Fund shares may be significantly diminished, bid-ask spreads may widen and shares of the Fund may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face trading halts or delisting. To the extent the Fund invests in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes, this risk is heightened.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent the Fund's investments trade in markets that are closed when the Fund and NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Exchange") are open, there are likely to be deviations between current pricing of an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). As a result, premiums or discounts to NAV may develop in share prices, and bid-ask spreads may be greater than those experienced by other funds. In addition, shareholders may not be able to purchase or redeem their shares of the Fund, or purchase or sell shares of the Fund on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant non-U.S. markets.

Premium/Discount Risk. There may be times when the market price of the Fund's shares is more than the NAV intra-day (at a premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (at a discount). As a result, shareholders of the Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. In such market conditions, market or stop loss orders to sell Fund shares may be executed at prices well below NAV.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will normally pay brokerage commissions, which are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors buying

or selling relatively small amounts of shares. Secondary market trading is subject to bid-ask spreads, which is the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market, and trading in Fund shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or other reasons. If a trading halt occurs, a shareholder may temporarily be unable to purchase or sell shares of the Fund. The bid-ask spread, which varies over time, is generally narrower if the Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if the Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. In addition, the bid-ask spread can be affected by the liquidity of the Fund's underlying investments and can widen if the Fund's underlying investments become less liquid or illiquid. In addition, although the Fund's shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained, that bid-ask spreads will be narrow, or that the Fund's shares will continue to be listed.

Foreign and Emerging Market Risk. Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Additional risks include exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political, diplomatic, or economic instability; trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.); imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals; significant government involvement in an economy and/or market structure; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; higher transaction costs; confiscatory withholding or other taxes; and less stringent auditing and accounting, corporate disclosure, governance, and legal standards. As a result, foreign securities may fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Investing in emerging market countries involves risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign countries. The governments of emerging market countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, intervene in the financial markets, and/or impose burdensome taxes that could adversely affect security prices. To the extent a foreign security is denominated in U.S. dollars, there is also the risk that a foreign government will not let U.S. dollar-denominated assets leave the country. In addition, the economies of emerging market countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Emerging market countries may also have less developed legal and accounting systems, and their legal systems may deal with issuer bankruptcies and defaults differently than U.S. law would. Securities markets in emerging market countries are also relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. Securities of issuers in emerging market countries may be more volatile and less liquid than securities of issuers in foreign countries with more developed economies or markets and the situation may require that the Fund fair value its holdings in those countries.

Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange, or by governmental authorities. The likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging or less-developed market countries than in countries with more developed markets. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. Suspensions may last for significant periods of time, during which trading in the securities and in instruments that reference the securities, such as derivative instruments, may be halted. In the event that the Fund holds material positions in such suspended securities or instruments, the Fund's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Fund could incur significant losses.

Growth Stock Risk. Because the prices of most growth stocks are based on future expectations, these stocks tend to be more sensitive than value stocks to bad economic news and negative earnings surprises. When these expectations are not met or decrease, the prices of these stocks may decline, sometimes sharply, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. Bad economic news or changing investor perceptions may adversely affect growth stocks across several sectors and industries simultaneously.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in a particular industry or group of industries and has greater exposure than other funds to market, economic and other factors affecting that industry or group of industries.

Issuer-Specific Risk. An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole.

Large Shareholder Risk. Certain large shareholders, including Authorized Participants, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. There is no requirement that these shareholders maintain their investment in the Fund. There is a risk that such large shareholders or that the Fund's shareholders generally may redeem all or a substantial portion of their investments in the Fund in a short period of time, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's NAV, liquidity,

brokerage costs, and expenses. Large redemptions could also result in tax consequences to shareholders and impact the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular type of instrument in which the Fund is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly. Additionally, market closures due to holidays or other factors may render a security or group of securities (e.g., securities tied to a particular country or geographic region) illiquid for a period of time. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Market prices for such securities or other investments may be volatile. During periods of substantial market volatility, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Fund's ability to limit losses.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows or other factors, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

Market Capitalization Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks. At times, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly to changes and opportunities and may grow at a slower rate. Compared to large-cap companies, small- and mid-cap companies may depend on a more limited management group, may have a shorter history of operations, less publicly available information, less stable earnings and limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of small- and mid-cap companies are often more volatile, which at times can be rapid and unpredictable, and less liquid than the securities of larger companies and may be more affected than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector, during market downturns, by adverse publicity and investor perceptions, by interest rate changes and by government regulation.

Market Volatility Risk. Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is classified as non-diversified. As such, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in any single issuer or a few issuers is not limited as much as it is for a fund classified as diversified. Investing a higher percentage of its assets in any one or a few issuers could increase the Fund's risk of loss and its share price volatility, because the value of its shares would be more susceptible to adverse events affecting those issuers.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities, which are a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities, however, unlike common stocks, participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited. Distributions on preferred securities are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors and after the company makes required payments to holders of its debt securities. For this reason, preferred securities are subject to greater credit, interest, and liquidation risk than debt securities, and the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than debt securities to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies. Preferred securities may be less liquid than common stocks.

Recent Market Conditions. Both U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years. As a result of such volatility, investment returns may fluctuate significantly. National economies are substantially interconnected, as are global financial markets, which creates the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. However, the interconnectedness of economies and/or markets may be diminishing or changing, which may impact such economies and markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, in 2022, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks raised interest rates as part of their efforts to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks recently began to lower interest rates, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could stop such changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve or other foreign central banks to change their approach in the future and such actions may result in an economic slowdown both in the U.S. and abroad. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may, in turn, increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular issuers, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce bank balance sheets. Any of these could cause an increase in market volatility, reduce liquidity across various markets or decrease confidence in the markets.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted more protectionist trade policies. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements, risks associated with the trade agreement between countries and regions, including the U.S. and China, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including major producers of commodities, and dramatic changes in commodity and currency prices could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, if the U.S. dollar continues to be strong, it may decrease foreign demand for U.S. assets, which could have a negative impact on certain issuers and/or industries.

Regulators in the U.S. have proposed and adopted a number of changes to regulations involving the markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Fund. The full effect of various newly adopted regulations is not currently known. Additionally, it is not currently known whether any of the proposed regulations will be adopted. However, due to the scope of regulations being proposed and adopted, certain of these changes to regulation could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance.

Advancements in technology, including advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence, may adversely impact market movements and liquidity. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of certain issuers and industries may be negatively impacted in ways that cannot be foreseen and could adversely impact its performance.

Tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East, or in eastern Asia could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States. The duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. Those events present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally and the performance of the Fund and its investments or operations could be negatively impacted.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will act to raise the nation's debt ceiling; a failure to do so could cause market turmoil and substantial investment risks that cannot now be fully predicted. Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy.

Global climate change can have potential effects on property and security values. Certain issuers, industries and regions may be adversely affected by the impact of climate change in ways that cannot be foreseen. The impact of legislation, regulation and international accords related to climate change, including any direct or indirect consequences that may not be foreseen, may negatively impact certain issuers, industries and regions.

REITs and Other Real Estate Companies Risk. REITs and other real estate company securities are subject to risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; casualty or condemnation losses; changing social trends regarding working arrangements; or other economic, social, political, or regulatory matters affecting the real estate industry. REITs also are dependent upon the skills and creditworthiness of their managers, subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation and generally not diversified.

Regardless of where a REIT is organized or traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in the region where its properties are located. Domestic REITs could be adversely affected by failure to qualify for tax-free "pass-through" of distributed net investment income and net realized gains under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, ("Code") or to maintain

their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The value of REIT common shares may decline when interest rates rise. REITs and other real estate company securities tend to be small- to mid-cap securities and are subject to the risks of investing in small- to mid-cap securities.

Sector Risk. In addition to the Fund's policy regarding concentration of its investments in companies operating in one or more industries within the Information Technology and Communications Services groups of industries, from time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. The sectors in which disrupters are found may change in the future, and the sectors in which the Fund invests may change with such change in sectors. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors or sub-sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

Additional risks associated with certain types of sectors are discussed below:

Communication Services Sector Risk. Companies in the communication services sector may be dominated by a small number of companies which may lead to additional volatility. These companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advances, social media trends and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and government regulation. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics, and often unpredictable changes in consumer demand can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. Compliance with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive regulatory approvals, or the enactment of new regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of telecommunication services companies.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to the risk that their products or services may become obsolete quickly. The success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Healthcare Sector Risk. Companies in the healthcare sector may be adversely affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising or falling costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, product obsolescence, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Companies in the healthcare sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect these companies. Many of these companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. These companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Companies in the Information technology sector face intense competition, both domestically and internationally. These companies may be smaller or newer and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of companies in the information technology sector may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. These companies may be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established.

Small Fund Risk. The Fund is small and does not yet have a significant number of shares outstanding. Small funds are at greater risk than larger funds of wider bid-ask spreads for its shares, trading at a greater premium or discount to NAV, liquidation and/or a stop to trading.

Value Stock Risk. Value stocks are those stocks whose stock prices, whether based on earnings, book value, or other financial measures, do not reflect their full economic opportunities. Value stocks may remain undervalued for extended periods of time, may decrease in value during a given period, may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value, or the portfolio management team's assumptions about intrinsic value or potential for appreciation may be incorrect. This may happen, among other reasons, because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions or investor preferences.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result,

warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a warrant or right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities. The Fund could lose the value of a warrant or right if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrant's or right's expiration date. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

A summary of the Fund's additional principal investment risks is as follows:

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, processing and communications errors, counterparty and third-party disruptions or errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality, including those related to critical functions. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. It is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Artificial Intelligence. The Fund and its service providers, including its adviser, may utilize artificial intelligence ("AI") technologies, including machine learning models and generative AI, to improve operational efficiency and in connection with research. In addition, counterparties used by the Fund may utilize AI in their business activities. The Fund and its adviser are not in a position to control the use of AI in third-party products or services. The use of AI introduces numerous potential challenges and the use of AI can lead to reputational damage, legal liabilities, and competitive disadvantages, as well as negatively impact business operations, which may occur with or without mismanagement in the use of the AI. AI requires the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data, which poses risks of data inaccuracies, incompleteness, and inherent biases, and which can degrade the technology's effectiveness and reliability. Such data can include proprietary information, the use of which by AI may be unauthorized and subject to potential liability. Rapid technological advancements further complicate risk predictions, and competitors who adopt AI more swiftly may gain a competitive edge. The complexity and opacity of AI systems raise significant accountability and ethical concerns. AI has enhanced the ability of threat actors to amplify the potency, scale, and speed of cybersecurity attacks. AI's role in increasing automation raises concerns about job displacement and may lead to economic and social disruptions. The unpredictable nature of AI's impact on market dynamics complicates traditional risk assessment models, making it challenging to identify risks and opportunities using historical data. Regulatory frameworks governing AI's use, particularly concerning data privacy and protection, are evolving rapidly. These changes could materially alter how AI is used, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risk Management. Risk is an essential part of investing. No risk management program can eliminate the Fund's exposure to adverse events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund's investment program. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value an investment, the Fund may be required to value such investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment's most recent price and from the prices used by other funds to calculate their NAVs. The Fund uses pricing services to provide values for certain securities and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell an investment at the price established by such pricing services. The Fund's ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

PERFORMANCE

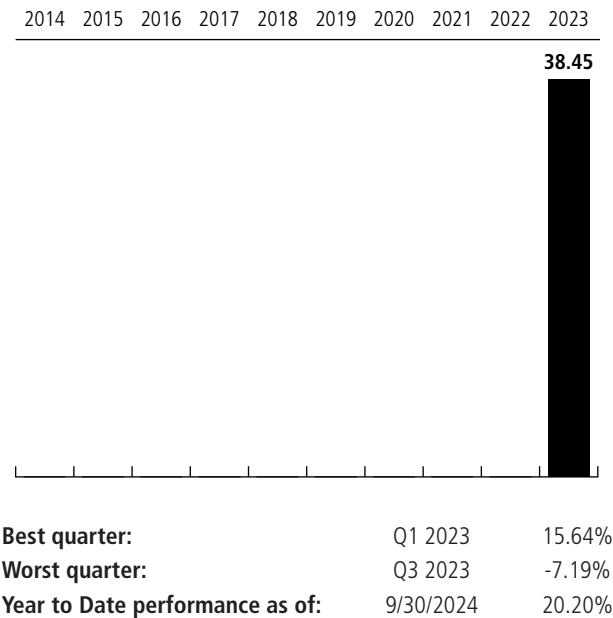
The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund's performance has varied from year to year. The table below the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of a broad based market index and

additional indices. The broad-based market index is required by regulation. The additional index or indices have characteristics relevant to the Fund’s investment strategy. The indices are described in “Descriptions of Indices” in the prospectus.

Returns would have been lower if the Manager had not waived a portion of the investment management fees during certain of the periods shown.

Past performance (before and after taxes) is not a prediction of future results. Visit www.nb.com/ETF or call 800-366-6264 for updated performance information.

YEAR-BY-YEAR % RETURNS AS OF 12/31 EACH YEAR



AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/23

Disrupters ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (04/06/2022)
Return Before Taxes	38.45	2.70
Return After Taxes on Distributions	38.45	2.70
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	22.76	2.06
Russell 3000 [®] Index* (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.96	5.00
Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	42.68	7.58
Russell Midcap [®] Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.87	4.57
Russell 2000 [®] Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.66	1.55

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

* On July 24, 2024, the Fund began comparing its performance to the Russell 3000[®] Index in order to satisfy a change in regulatory requirements. The Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, Russell Midcap[®] Growth Index and the Russell 2000[®] Growth Index will be maintained as additional indices as they show how the Fund’s performance compares to indices with characteristics that are more representative of the Fund’s investment strategy than the Russell 3000[®] Index.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“NBIA” or the “Manager”) is the Fund’s investment manager.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by Richard Bradt (Managing Director of the Manager) and Jason Tauber, CFA (Managing Director of the Manager). They have managed the Fund since its inception in April, 2022.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at its NAV only in a large specified number of Shares each called a “Creation Unit,” or multiples thereof, and only with authorized participants who have entered into contractual arrangements with the Fund’s distributor.

Individual Shares (rather than Creation Units) of a Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker or dealer at market price and most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Fund on such an exchange. These transactions do not involve the Fund. The prices at which individual Shares may be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through brokers are based on market prices and, because Shares will trade at market prices rather than at NAV, individual Shares of a Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV. Shares of the Fund are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges when buying and selling shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer.

Recent information, including information about the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund’s website at www.nb.com/ETF.

TAX INFORMATION

Unless you invest in the Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement plan or account or are a tax-exempt investor, you will be subject to tax on Fund distributions to you of ordinary income and/or net capital gains. Those distributions generally are not taxable to such a plan or account or a tax-exempt investor, although withdrawals from certain retirement plans and accounts generally are subject to federal income tax.

PAYMENTS TO INVESTMENT PROVIDERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, such as a bank, brokerage firm, workplace retirement program, or financial adviser (who may be affiliated with the Manager), the Fund and/or Neuberger Berman BD LLC and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other financial intermediary and its employees to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit its website for more information.

Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF

GOAL

The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.65
Other expenses	0.00
Total annual operating expenses	0.65
Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.10
Total annual operating expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement ¹	0.55

¹ Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“NBIA” or the “Manager”) has contractually undertaken to waive its management fee by 0.10% of the Fund’s average daily net assets (“Fee Waiver”). The undertaking lasts until 4/8/2026 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

Expense Example

The expense example can help you compare costs among funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that you redeemed all of your shares at the end of those periods, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund’s expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$56	\$198	\$352	\$801

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities issued by U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) companies, including companies located in emerging markets, of any market capitalization, that are relevant to the theme of investing in the “Next Generation Connected Consumer” (referred to herein as “NextGen Consumer”). The Fund considers “NextGen Consumer” companies to be those companies that in the Portfolio Managers’ view are potential beneficiaries of the growing economic power of Generation Y and Z populations, including companies that may demonstrate significant growth potential from the development, advancement, use or sale of products, processes or services related to connectivity-based consumerism, including the global fifth generation (i.e., 5G) mobile network and future generations of mobile network connectivity and technology.

NextGen Consumer companies may include companies operating in any industry or sector. At times, the Portfolio Managers may emphasize certain sectors that they believe will benefit from market or economic trends and such sectors currently include, but are not limited to: information technology (e.g., electronics, cloud and online storage), consumer discretionary (e.g., internet retail, virtual reality enabled e-commerce, entertainment), communication services (e.g., interactive media, social media and messaging), and consumer staples (personal, household and food products, commerce and food delivery).

Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants, depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and equity interests in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and China A-shares using the “connect programs” of local stock exchanges in China, such as the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program, the

Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program or other similar programs. While the Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization, the Fund typically invests in companies that have market capitalization greater than \$500 million at time of purchase.

The Fund's investable universe is constructed by analyzing consumer trends and behavior within the Generation Y and Z populations. The Portfolio Managers utilize data analysis tools including machine learning, natural language process and algorithms which evaluate publicly available company information to classify companies that the Portfolio Managers believe are relevant to the Fund's investment theme of the NextGen Consumer (as defined above) (i.e., companies that have introduced, or are seeking to introduce, a product or service that can benefit from the growing economic power of Generation Y and Z populations). In identifying the Fund's investible universe, the Portfolio Managers seek to identify companies that demonstrate certain economic characteristics that the team views as attractive, including: growth of earnings and/or sales, increases in research and development budgets, and increases in allocations to certain operating expenses related to the NextGen Consumer (e.g., sales, general and administrative, and recruiting efforts among other indicia of focus on Generation Y and Z populations).

The Portfolio Managers will utilize disciplined, fundamental, bottom-up securities analysis in an effort to identify those NextGen Consumer companies within the Fund's investable universe that they believe are well-positioned to benefit from new business models, products or services related to the NextGen Consumer. Through fundamental research, the Portfolio Managers will seek to identify companies with certain characteristics, including some or all of the following: (i) stock prices which appear undervalued relative to long-term cash flow growth potential; (ii) companies that are deemed industry leaders represented by high market share, pricing power, or superior technology and/or business models relative to peers or new entrants; (iii) companies that demonstrate potential for significant improvement in their businesses (e.g., top line growth greater than peers, margin expansion and/or increased cash flow generation); (iv) strong financial characteristics, including growth, margins, and/or capital returns and historic valuations on metrics such as price to cash flow, price to earnings or price to book value; (v) proven management track records; and (vi) companies that demonstrate the potential for a catalyst, including, but not limited to, a merger, restructuring, liquidation, spin off or management change.

As part of their fundamental investment analysis the Portfolio Managers consider Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors they believe are financially material to individual investments, where applicable. While this analysis is inherently subjective and may be informed by internally generated and third-party metrics, data and other information including proactive engagement on ESG issues, the Portfolio Managers believe that the consideration of financially material ESG factors, alongside traditional financial metrics, may enhance the Fund's overall investment process. The consideration of ESG factors does not apply to certain instruments, such as certain derivative instruments, other registered investment companies, cash and cash equivalents. The consideration of ESG factors as part of the investment process does not mean that the Fund pursues a specific "impact" or "sustainable" investment strategy.

The Portfolio Managers constantly monitor their holdings and are focused on maintaining what they believe is an appropriate and attractive risk/reward balance with a disciplined sell process that acts quickly and dispassionately to address both positive and negative outcomes. A position is typically trimmed or exited for the following reasons: to harvest gains from significant short-term price appreciation, the positive realization of a catalyst, the achievement of a price target or elevated valuations, identification of a better idea, to minimize potential risks, to address an absence of near-term drivers or catalysts, a significant deterioration of fundamentals, a change in management or operating strategy or the failure of a catalyst to develop.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities to seek to achieve its investment objectives.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the stock markets, the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of those developments, and the success of the Portfolio Managers in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. The markets' behavior can be difficult to predict, particularly in the short term. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

The Fund may take temporary defensive and cash management positions; to the extent it does, it will not be pursuing its principal investment strategies.

The actual risk exposure taken by the Fund in its investment program will vary over time, depending on various factors including the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. There can be no guarantee that the Portfolio Managers will be successful in their attempts to manage the risk exposure of the Fund or will appropriately evaluate or weigh the multiple factors involved in investment decisions, including issuer, market and/or instrument-specific analysis, valuation and ESG factors.

The Fund is not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Each of the following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of any presumed importance, can significantly affect the Fund's performance. The relative importance of, or potential exposure as a result of, each of these risks will vary based on market and other investment-specific considerations.

Catalyst Risk. Investing in companies in anticipation of a catalyst carries the risk that the catalyst may not happen as anticipated, or the market may react to the catalyst differently than expected. Certain catalysts, such as emergence from, or restructuring as a result of, bankruptcy, carry additional risks and the securities of such companies may be more likely to lose value than the securities of more stable companies. Securities of issuers undergoing such an event may be more volatile than other securities, may at times be illiquid, and may be difficult to value, and management of such a company may be addressing a situation with which it has little experience.

Risks of Investments in China A-shares through Stock Connect Programs. There are significant risks inherent in investing in China A-shares through "Connect Programs" of local stock exchanges in China, namely the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program ("Shanghai Connect Program") and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program ("Shenzhen Connect Program"). The Chinese investment and banking systems are materially different in nature from many developed markets, which exposes investors to risks that are different from those in the U.S. The Connect Programs are subject to daily quota limitations, and an investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in China A-shares through the Connect Programs and to enter into or exit trades on a timely basis. If either one or both markets involved in a particular Connect Program are closed on a U.S. trading day, the Fund may not be able to dispose of its China A-shares in a timely manner under such Connect Program, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Only certain China A-shares are eligible to be accessed through the Connect Programs. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold but could no longer be purchased through the Connect Programs.

Further regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, which Chinese regulators have used in the past, may adversely impact the Connect Programs and may increase volatility. The future impact of this integration of Chinese and foreign markets is unclear and the actual effect on the market for trading China A-shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security, which is a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), typically increases or decreases with the price of the underlying common stock. In general, a convertible security is subject to the market risks of stocks when the underlying stock's price is high relative to the conversion price and is subject to the market risks of debt securities when the underlying stock's price is low relative to the conversion price. The general market risks of debt securities that are common to convertible securities include, but are not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk -- that is, the value of convertible securities will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates; they are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due; and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Many convertible securities have credit ratings that are below investment grade and are subject to the same risks as an investment in lower-rated debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). Lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more widely in price and yield than investment grade debt securities and may fall in price during times when the economy is weak or is expected to become weak. To the extent the Fund invests in convertible securities issued by small- or mid-cap companies, it will be subject to the risks of investing in such companies.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. To the extent that the Fund invests in securities or other instruments denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates could adversely impact investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be affected unpredictably by various factors, including investor perception and changes in interest rates; intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational entities; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts are certificates issued by a financial institution evidencing ownership of underlying foreign securities. Depository receipts involve many of the same risks of investing directly in the underlying foreign securities. Depository receipts are subject to the risk of fluctuation in the currency exchange rate if, as is often the case, the underlying foreign securities are denominated in foreign currency, and there may be an imperfect correlation between the market value of depository receipts and the underlying foreign securities.

ETF Risk. As an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants. Only an authorized participant may transact in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and authorized participants are not obligated to engage in such transactions. To the extent they exit the business or are otherwise unable or unwilling to proceed in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund, such as in times of market stress, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, trading in Fund shares may be significantly diminished, bid-ask spreads may widen and shares of the Fund may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value (“NAV”) and possibly face trading halts or delisting. To the extent the Fund invests in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes, this risk is heightened.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent the Fund’s investments trade in markets that are closed when the Fund and NYSE Arca, Inc. (“Exchange”) are open, there are likely to be deviations between current pricing of an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund’s quote from the closed foreign market). As a result, premiums or discounts to NAV may develop in share prices, and bid-ask spreads may be greater than those experienced by other funds. In addition, shareholders may not be able to purchase or redeem their shares of the Fund, or purchase or sell shares of the Fund on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant non-U.S. markets.

Premium/Discount Risk. There may be times when the market price of the Fund’s shares is more than the NAV intra-day (at a premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (at a discount). As a result, shareholders of the Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. In such market conditions, market or stop loss orders to sell Fund shares may be executed at prices well below NAV.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will normally pay brokerage commissions, which are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors buying or selling relatively small amounts of shares. Secondary market trading is subject to bid-ask spreads, which is the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of a fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market, and trading in Fund shares may be halted by the Exchange because of market conditions or other reasons. If a trading halt occurs, a shareholder may temporarily be unable to purchase or sell shares of the Fund. The bid-ask spread, which varies over time, is generally narrower if the Fund has more trading volume and market liquidity and wider if the Fund has less trading volume and market liquidity. In addition, the bid-ask spread can be affected by the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying investments and can widen if the Fund’s underlying investments become less liquid or illiquid. In addition, although the Fund’s shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained, that bid-ask spreads will be narrow, or that the Fund’s shares will continue to be listed.

Foreign and Emerging Market Risk. Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Additional risks include exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political, diplomatic, or economic instability; trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.); imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals; significant government involvement in an economy and/or market structure; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; higher transaction costs; confiscatory withholding or other taxes; and less stringent auditing and accounting, corporate disclosure, governance, and legal standards. As a result, foreign securities may fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Investing in emerging market countries involves risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign countries. The governments of emerging market countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, intervene in the financial markets, and/or impose burdensome taxes that could adversely affect security prices. To the extent a foreign security is denominated in U.S. dollars, there is also the risk that a foreign government will not let U.S. dollar-denominated assets leave the country. In addition, the economies of emerging market countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Emerging market

countries may also have less developed legal and accounting systems, and their legal systems may deal with issuer bankruptcies and defaults differently than U.S. law would. Securities markets in emerging market countries are also relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. Securities of issuers in emerging market countries may be more volatile and less liquid than securities of issuers in foreign countries with more developed economies or markets and the situation may require that the Fund fair value its holdings in those countries.

Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange, or by governmental authorities. The likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging or less-developed market countries than in countries with more developed markets. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. Suspensions may last for significant periods of time, during which trading in the securities and in instruments that reference the securities, such as derivative instruments, may be halted. In the event that the Fund holds material positions in such suspended securities or instruments, the Fund's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Fund could incur significant losses.

Foreign Exposure Risk. Securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings, or issued by foreign entities listed on a U.S. exchange, may involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in those foreign countries, as well as currency exchange rates.

Growth Stock Risk. Because the prices of most growth stocks are based on future expectations, these stocks tend to be more sensitive than value stocks to bad economic news and negative earnings surprises. When these expectations are not met or decrease, the prices of these stocks may decline, sometimes sharply, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. The Fund attempts to lessen the risk of such losses by seeking growth stocks that sell at what the adviser believes are attractive prices. If the adviser is incorrect in its assessment of a stock's value, this may negatively impact the Fund. Bad economic news or changing investor perceptions may adversely affect growth stocks across several sectors and industries simultaneously.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate, which may increase the Fund's transaction costs, may adversely affect the Fund's performance and may generate a greater amount of capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate.

Issuer-Specific Risk. An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole.

Large Shareholder Risk. Certain large shareholders, including Authorized Participants, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. There is no requirement that these shareholders maintain their investment in the Fund. There is a risk that such large shareholders or that the Fund's shareholders generally may redeem all or a substantial portion of their investments in the Fund in a short period of time, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's NAV, liquidity, brokerage costs, and expenses. Large redemptions could also result in tax consequences to shareholders and impact the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular type of instrument in which the Fund is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly. Additionally, market closures due to holidays or other factors may render a security or group of securities (e.g., securities tied to a particular country or geographic region) illiquid for a period of time. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Market prices for such securities or other investments may be volatile. During periods of substantial market volatility, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Fund's ability to limit losses.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows or other factors, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

Market Capitalization Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks. At times, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly to changes and opportunities and may grow at a slower rate. Compared to large-cap companies, small- and mid-cap companies may depend on a more limited management group, may have a

shorter history of operations, less publicly available information, less stable earnings and limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of small- and mid-cap companies are often more volatile, which at times can be rapid and unpredictable, and less liquid than the securities of larger companies and may be more affected than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector, during market downturns, by adverse publicity and investor perceptions, by interest rate changes and by government regulation.

Market Volatility Risk. Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance.

Next Generation Connectivity and Emerging Technologies Investment Risk. Companies across a wide variety of industries are exploring the possible applications of next generation mobile internet and connectivity technologies. The extent of such technologies' versatility continues to develop. The success of many of the companies held by the Fund will be tied to the successful development, advancement, use or sale of products, processes or services related to connectivity-based consumerism, including the global fifth generation (i.e., 5G) mobile network and future generations of mobile network connectivity and technology. Although the Portfolio Managers will be seeking to identify and invest in companies where revenues or profit streams from such technologies seem likely to develop in the future, such technologies may not ultimately have a material effect on the economic returns of companies in which the Fund invests.

Other Investment Company Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs), its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies. Investments in other investment companies are subject to the risks of the other investment companies' investments, as well as to the other investment companies' expenses.

An ETF may trade in the secondary market at a price below the value of its underlying portfolio, may not be liquid and may be halted by the listing exchange. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objectives. A passively managed ETF may not replicate the performance of the index it intends to track.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities, which are a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities, however, unlike common stocks, participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited. Distributions on preferred securities are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors and after the company makes required payments to holders of its debt securities. For this reason, preferred securities are subject to greater credit, interest, and liquidation risk than debt securities, and the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than debt securities to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies. Preferred securities may be less liquid than common stocks.

Recent Market Conditions. Both U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years. As a result of such volatility, investment returns may fluctuate significantly. National economies are substantially interconnected, as are global financial markets, which creates the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. However, the interconnectedness of economies and/or markets may be diminishing or changing, which may impact such economies and markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, in 2022, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks raised interest rates as part of their efforts to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks recently began to lower interest rates, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could stop such changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve or other foreign central banks to change their approach in the future and such actions may result in an economic slowdown both in the U.S. and abroad. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may, in turn, increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular issuers, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce

bank balance sheets. Any of these could cause an increase in market volatility, reduce liquidity across various markets or decrease confidence in the markets.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted more protectionist trade policies. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements, risks associated with the trade agreement between countries and regions, including the U.S. and China, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including major producers of commodities, and dramatic changes in commodity and currency prices could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, if the U.S. dollar continues to be strong, it may decrease foreign demand for U.S. assets, which could have a negative impact on certain issuers and/or industries.

Regulators in the U.S. have proposed and adopted a number of changes to regulations involving the markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Fund. The full effect of various newly adopted regulations is not currently known. Additionally, it is not currently known whether any of the proposed regulations will be adopted. However, due to the scope of regulations being proposed and adopted, certain of these changes to regulation could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance.

Advancements in technology, including advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence, may adversely impact market movements and liquidity. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of certain issuers and industries may be negatively impacted in ways that cannot be foreseen and could adversely impact its performance.

Tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East, or in eastern Asia could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States. The duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. Those events present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally and the performance of the Fund and its investments or operations could be negatively impacted.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will act to raise the nation's debt ceiling; a failure to do so could cause market turmoil and substantial investment risks that cannot now be fully predicted. Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy.

Global climate change can have potential effects on property and security values. Certain issuers, industries and regions may be adversely affected by the impact of climate change in ways that cannot be foreseen. The impact of legislation, regulation and international accords related to climate change, including any direct or indirect consequences that may not be foreseen, may negatively impact certain issuers, industries and regions.

REITs and Other Real Estate Companies Risk. REITs and other real estate company securities are subject to risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; casualty or condemnation losses; changing social trends regarding working arrangements; or other economic, social, political, or regulatory matters affecting the real estate industry. REITs also are dependent upon the skills and creditworthiness of their managers, subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation and generally not diversified.

Regardless of where a REIT is organized or traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in the region where its properties are located. Domestic REITs could be adversely affected by failure to qualify for tax-free "pass-through" of distributed net investment income and net realized gains under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, ("Code") or to maintain their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The value of REIT common shares may decline when interest rates rise. REITs and other real estate company securities tend to be small- to mid-cap securities and are subject to the risks of investing in small- to mid-cap securities.

Sector Risk. From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. The sectors in which NextGen Consumer companies are found may change in the future, and the sectors in which the Fund invests may change with such change in sectors. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors or sub-sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

Additional risks associated with certain types of sectors are discussed below:

Communication Services Sector Risk. Companies in the communication services sector may be dominated by a small number of companies which may lead to additional volatility. These companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advances, social media trends and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and government regulation. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics, and often unpredictable changes in consumer demand can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. Compliance with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive regulatory approvals, or the enactment of new regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of telecommunication services companies.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to the risk that their products or services may become obsolete quickly. The success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, and product cycles. They are subject to government regulation affecting their products, which may negatively impact such companies' performance. Consumer staples companies depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be adversely affected by changes impacting consumer spending. Companies in the consumer staples sector have historically been characterized as non-cyclical in nature and therefore less volatile.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Companies in the Information technology sector face intense competition, both domestically and internationally. These companies may be smaller or newer and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of companies in the information technology sector may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. These companies may be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established.

Small Fund Risk. The Fund is small and does not yet have a significant number of shares outstanding. Small funds are at greater risk than larger funds of wider bid-ask spreads for its shares, trading at a greater premium or discount to NAV, liquidation and/or a stop to trading.

Risks of Investing in Variable Interest Entities. For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of the People's Republic of China (PRC), including on U.S. exchanges, many PRC-based operating companies are structured as entities commonly-referred to as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). In a typical VIE structure, the onshore PRC-based operating company is the VIE and establishes an entity, which is typically offshore in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The offshore entity enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE and lists on an exchange outside of the PRC and issues exchange-traded shares that are sold to the public, including the Fund. This structure enables PRC companies in which the PRC government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the offshore entity has no legal equity ownership of the VIE, its contractual arrangements with the VIE permit the offshore entity to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for Financial Accounting Standards Board accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying onshore PRC-based operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed offshore entity, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the onshore PRC-based operating company only through its contractual arrangements with the VIE and has no legal ownership in the VIE. Furthermore, because the offshore entity only has specific rights provided for in these contractual arrangements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities of the VIE are limited and the VIE may engage in activities that negatively impact the investment value. While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally or legally recognized under PRC law and therefore there is a risk that the PRC government could restrict the effectiveness of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed offshore entity by making them invalid under PRC law. If the agreements are breached or if the agreements are otherwise determined not to be enforceable under PRC law, investors in the listed offshore entity, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the PRC government determines that the contractual agreements involving VIE structures do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, including

those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a VIE to numerous sanctions such as penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, invalidate or terminate contractual arrangements and/or forfeiture or non-recognition of ownership interest.

In addition, PRC companies listed on U.S. exchanges, including ADRs and companies that rely on VIE structures, may be delisted if they do not meet U.S. accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements. Delisting could significantly decrease the liquidity and value of the securities of these companies, decrease the ability of a Fund to invest in such securities and increase the cost of the Fund if it is required to seek alternative markets in which to invest in such securities.

Value Stock Risk. Value stocks are those stocks whose stock prices, whether based on earnings, book value, or other financial measures, do not reflect their full economic opportunities. Value stocks may remain undervalued for extended periods of time, may decrease in value during a given period, may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value, or the portfolio management team's assumptions about intrinsic value or potential for appreciation may be incorrect. This may happen, among other reasons, because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions or investor preferences.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a warrant or right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities. The Fund could lose the value of a warrant or right if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrant's or right's expiration date. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

A summary of the Fund's additional principal investment risks is as follows:

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, processing and communications errors, counterparty and third-party disruptions or errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality, including those related to critical functions. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. It is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Artificial Intelligence. The Fund and its service providers, including its adviser, may utilize artificial intelligence ("AI") technologies, including machine learning models and generative AI, to improve operational efficiency and in connection with research. In addition, counterparties used by the Fund may utilize AI in their business activities. The Fund and its adviser are not in a position to control the use of AI in third-party products or services. The use of AI introduces numerous potential challenges and the use of AI can lead to reputational damage, legal liabilities, and competitive disadvantages, as well as negatively impact business operations, which may occur with or without mismanagement in the use of the AI. AI requires the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data, which poses risks of data inaccuracies, incompleteness, and inherent biases, and which can degrade the technology's effectiveness and reliability. Such data can include proprietary information, the use of which by AI may be unauthorized and subject to potential liability. Rapid technological advancements further complicate risk predictions, and competitors who adopt AI more swiftly may gain a competitive edge. The complexity and opacity of AI systems raise significant accountability and ethical concerns. AI has enhanced the ability of threat actors to amplify the potency, scale, and speed of cybersecurity attacks. AI's role in increasing automation raises concerns about job displacement and may lead to economic and social disruptions. The unpredictable nature of AI's impact on market dynamics complicates traditional risk assessment models, making it challenging to identify risks and opportunities using historical data. Regulatory frameworks governing AI's use, particularly concerning data privacy and protection, are evolving rapidly. These changes could materially alter how AI is used, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Risk Management. Risk is an essential part of investing. No risk management program can eliminate the Fund’s exposure to adverse events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund’s investment program. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value an investment, the Fund may be required to value such investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment’s most recent price and from the prices used by other funds to calculate their NAVs. The Fund uses pricing services to provide values for certain securities and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell an investment at the price established by such pricing services. The Fund’s ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

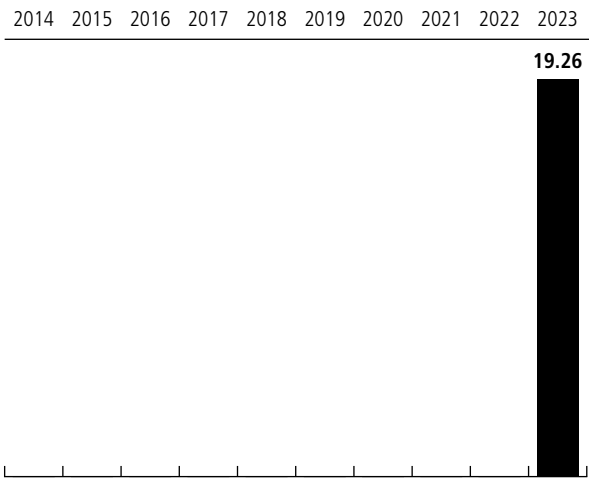
PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund’s performance has varied from year to year. The table below the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of a broad based market index. The index, which is described in “Descriptions of Indices” in the prospectus, has characteristics relevant to the Fund’s investment strategy.

Returns would have been lower if the Manager had not waived a portion of the investment management fees during certain of the periods shown.

Past performance (before and after taxes) is not a prediction of future results. Visit www.nb.com/ETF or call 800-366-6264 for updated performance information.

YEAR-BY-YEAR % RETURNS AS OF 12/31 EACH YEAR



Best quarter:	Q1 2023	12.50%
Worst quarter:	Q3 2023	-6.33%
Year to Date performance as of:	9/30/2024	7.49%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/23

Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (04/06/2022)
Return Before Taxes	19.26	-3.59
Return After Taxes on Distributions	18.99	-3.74
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	11.40	-2.79
MSCI All Country World Index (Net) (reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.20	3.78

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of Fund shares.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("NBIA" or the "Manager") is the Fund's investment manager.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by Timothy Creedon, CFA (Managing Director of the Manager), Kai Cui, PhD (Managing Director of the Manager), Kevin McCarthy (Managing Director of the Manager), Hari Ramanan (Managing Director of the Manager) and John San Marco, CFA (Senior Vice President of the Manager). They have managed the Fund since its inception in April, 2022.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at its NAV only in a large specified number of Shares each called a "Creation Unit," or multiples thereof, and only with authorized participants who have entered into contractual arrangements with the Fund's distributor.

Individual Shares (rather than Creation Units) of a Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker or dealer at market price and most investors will buy and sell Shares of the Fund on such an exchange. These transactions do not involve the Fund. The prices at which individual Shares may be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through brokers are based on market prices and, because Shares will trade at market prices rather than at NAV, individual Shares of a Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV. Shares of the Fund are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Most investors will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges when buying and selling shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer.

Recent information, including information about the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website at www.nb.com/ETF.

TAX INFORMATION

Unless you invest in the Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement plan or account or are a tax-exempt investor, you will be subject to tax on Fund distributions to you of ordinary income and/or net capital gains. Those distributions generally are not taxable to such a plan or account or a tax-exempt investor, although withdrawals from certain retirement plans and accounts generally are subject to federal income tax.

PAYMENTS TO INVESTMENT PROVIDERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, such as a bank, brokerage firm, workplace retirement program, or financial adviser (who may be affiliated with the Manager), the Fund and/or Neuberger Berman BD LLC and/or its affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other financial intermediary and its employees to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit its website for more information.

Descriptions of Certain Practices and Security Types

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks and other securities that pay interest or dividends and are convertible into or exchangeable for common stocks. Convertible securities generally have some features of common stocks and some features of debt securities. In general, a convertible security performs more like a stock when the underlying stock's price is high relative to the conversion price (because it is assumed that it will be converted into the stock) and performs more like a debt security when the underlying stock's price is low relative to the conversion price (because it is assumed that it will mature without being converted). Convertible securities typically pay an income yield that is higher than the dividend yield of the issuer's common stock, but lower than the yield of the issuer's debt securities.

Emerging Market Countries. Emerging market countries are generally considered to be those countries whose economies are less developed than the economies of countries such as the United States or most nations in Western Europe.

Foreign Stocks. There are many promising opportunities for investment outside the United States. Foreign markets can respond to different factors and therefore may follow cycles that are different from each other. For this reason, many investors put a portion of their portfolios in foreign investments as a way of gaining further diversification.

Growth Investing. For growth investors, the aim is to invest in companies that are already successful but could be even more so. Often, these stocks are in emerging or rapidly growing industries. While most growth stocks are known to investors, they may not yet have reached their full potential. The growth investor looks for indications of continued success.

REITs. A REIT is a pooled investment vehicle that invests primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. A domestic REIT is not taxed on net income and net realized gains that are distributed to its shareholders, provided it complies with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"), and similar treatment may also apply to foreign REITs under the laws in which they are formed. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs or mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property, derive their income primarily from rents and can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments.

Value Investing. At any given time, there are companies whose stock prices, whether based on earnings, book value, or other financial measures, do not reflect their full economic opportunities. This happens when investors under-appreciate the business potential of these companies, or are distracted by transient or non-fundamental issues. The value investor examines these companies, searching for those that may rise in price when other investors realize their worth.

Additional Information about Principal Investment Risks

This section provides additional information about a Fund's principal investment risks described in its Fund Summary section. The following risks are described in alphabetical order and not in order of any presumed importance or potential exposure.

Catalyst Risk. Investing in companies in anticipation of a catalyst carries the risk that the catalyst may not happen as anticipated, possibly due to the actions of other market participants, or may happen in modified or conditional form, or the market may react to the catalyst differently than expected. Furthermore, a catalyst, such as a pending restructuring or spin-off, may be renegotiated or terminated or involve a longer time frame than originally contemplated. In addition, certain catalysts, such as emergence from, or restructuring as a result of, bankruptcy, carry additional risks, and the securities of such companies may be more likely to lose value than the securities of more stable companies. Securities of issuers undergoing such an event may be more volatile than other securities, may at times be illiquid, and may be difficult to value, and management of such a company may be addressing a situation with which it has little experience. In circumstances where the anticipated catalyst does not occur or the position is no longer an attractive investment opportunity, the Fund may incur losses by liquidating that position. If the catalyst later appears unlikely to occur or is delayed, the market prices of the securities may decline sharply. These investments may be highly speculative and an incorrect assessment of the risk associated with such an investment could result in significant losses to the Fund.

Risks of Investments in China A-shares through Stock Connect Programs. There are significant risks inherent in investing in China A-shares through "Connect Programs" of local stock exchanges in China, namely the Shanghai Connect Program and the Shenzhen Connect Program. The Chinese investment and banking systems are materially different in nature from many developed markets, which exposes investors to risks that are different from those in the U.S. The Connect Programs are subject to daily quota limitations, and an investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in China A-shares through the Connect Programs and to enter into or exit trades on a timely basis. A Connect Program can operate only when both markets are open for trading and when banking services are available in both markets on the corresponding settlement days. As such, if one or both markets in a particular Connect Program are closed on a

U.S. trading day, the Fund may not be able to dispose of its China A-shares in a timely manner under such Connect Program, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Only certain China A-shares are eligible to be accessed through the Connect Programs. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold but could no longer be purchased through the Connect Programs.

The impact of this integration of Chinese and foreign markets is still unclear and the actual effect on the market for trading China A-shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown though in the past the People's Republic of China regulators have intervened in the market as they believed necessary, which may be difficult to predict. The Connect Programs are subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities for both exchanges and further regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, which Chinese regulators have used in the past, may adversely impact the Connect Programs and may increase volatility, if the authorities believe it is necessary to assure orderly markets or for other reasons. The relevant regulations are subject to change, and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied and Chinese securities trading law can change on a frequent basis or be applied on a retroactive basis. Investments in China A-shares may not be covered by the securities investor protection programs of either exchange and, without the protection of such programs, will be subject to the risk of default by the broker. Because of the way in which China A-shares are held in the Connect Programs, the Fund may not be able to exercise the rights of a direct shareholder and may be limited in its ability to pursue claims against the issuer of a security, and may suffer losses in the event the legal or "nominee holder" of the China A-shares under the Connect Programs becomes insolvent. Because all trades on the Connect Programs in respect of eligible China A-shares must be settled in Renminbi ("RMB"), the Chinese currency, investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of offshore RMB, which cannot be guaranteed.

Currently, the mainland Chinese tax authorities have temporarily exempted foreign investors from income tax and value-added tax on capital gains derived from the trading of A-shares under the Shanghai Connect Program and the Shenzhen Connect Program. It is uncertain how long this will be the case and the exemptions are subject to change.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security, which is a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), typically increases or decreases with the price of the underlying common stock. In general, a convertible security is subject to the market risks of stocks, and its price may be as volatile as that of the underlying stock, when the underlying stock's price is high relative to the conversion price, and a convertible security is subject to the market risks of debt securities, and is particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, when the underlying stock's price is low relative to the conversion price. The general market risks of debt securities that are common to convertible securities include, but are not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk -- that is, the value of convertible securities will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates; they are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due; and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Because their value can be influenced by many different factors, convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than the underlying common stocks. Securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities that are convertible only at the option of the holder.

Many convertible securities have credit ratings that are below investment grade and are subject to the same risks as an investment in lower-rated debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). Lower-rated debt securities involve greater risks than investment grade debt securities. Lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more widely in price and yield and may fall in price during times when the economy is weak or is expected to become weak. The credit rating of a company's convertible securities is generally lower than that of its non-convertible debt securities. Convertible securities are normally considered "junior" securities -- that is, the company usually must pay interest on its non-convertible debt securities before it can make payments on its convertible securities. If the issuer stops paying interest or principal, convertible securities may become worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment. To the extent the Fund invests in convertible securities issued by small- or mid-cap companies, it will be subject to the risks of investing in such companies.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. To the extent that the Fund invests in securities or other instruments denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates could adversely impact investment gains or add to investment losses. Domestic issuers that hold substantial foreign assets may be similarly affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to factors external to a country's economy, which makes the forecasting of currency market movements extremely difficult. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be affected unpredictably by various factors, including investor perception of a country's economy and changes in interest rates; intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational entities, such as the International Monetary Fund; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. To the extent the Fund invests or hedges based on the perceived relationship between two currencies, there is a risk that the correlation between those currencies may not behave as anticipated.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts are certificates issued by a financial institution evidencing ownership of underlying foreign securities. Depository receipts involve many of the same risks of investing directly in the underlying foreign securities. Depository receipts are subject to the risk of fluctuation in the currency exchange rate if, as is often the case, the underlying foreign securities are denominated in foreign currency, and there may be an imperfect correlation between the market value of depository receipts and the underlying foreign securities. In addition, holders of depository receipts may have limited or no rights, including voting rights, to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. There is no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor a depository receipt, or that a depository receipt will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the instrument.

Disrupter Risk. The Fund will invest in disruptive technologies or companies applying such technologies. In some cases, it may invest at early and perhaps speculative stages of development, when various consequences cannot necessarily be foreseen. Disruptive activities may result in unforeseen societal, ecological or technical consequences, may face consumer resistance or indifference, may result in legal liability for damages, and may trigger regulatory responses from governments, up to and perhaps including outright prohibition. Companies applying disruptive technologies may, especially in their early stages, be unable to attract sufficient capital, and/or may find themselves unable to assemble all the components necessary, to fully exploit the technology's potential. They may face patent issues and may trigger a strong competitive response from established companies in the disrupted business, including buy-outs at prices that do not necessarily reflect what is believed to be the long-term potential of the technology.

ETF Risk. As an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), the Fund is subject to the following risks:

Authorized Participants Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as authorized participants. Only an authorized participant may transact in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund, and authorized participants are not obligated to engage in such transactions. To the extent they exit the business or are otherwise unable or unwilling to proceed in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund, such as in times of market stress, and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, trading in Fund shares may be significantly diminished, bid-ask spreads may widen and shares of the Fund may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value ("NAV") and possibly face trading halts or delisting. To the extent the Fund invests in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes, this risk is heightened.

International Closed Market Trading Risk. To the extent the Fund's investments trade in markets that are closed when the Fund and NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Exchange") are open, there are likely to be deviations between current pricing of an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security (i.e., the Fund's quote from the closed foreign market). As a result, premiums or discounts to NAV may develop in share prices, and bid-ask spreads may be greater than those experienced by other funds. In addition, shareholders may not be able to purchase or redeem their shares of the Fund, or purchase or sell shares of the Fund on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant non-U.S. markets.

Premium/Discount Risk. The NAV of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of Fund shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in the Fund's NAV and supply and demand of shares on the secondary market. It cannot be predicted whether Fund shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. As a result, shareholders of the Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. Price differences may be due, in part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for shares may be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. In such market conditions, market or stop-loss orders to sell the ETF shares may be executed at market prices that are significantly below NAV. The market prices of Fund shares may deviate significantly from the NAV of the shares during periods of market volatility or if the Fund's holdings are or become more illiquid. Disruptions to creations and redemptions may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the Fund's NAV. In addition, market prices of Fund shares may deviate significantly from the NAV if the number of Fund shares outstanding is smaller or if there is less active trading in Fund shares. Investors purchasing and selling Fund shares in the secondary market may not experience investment results consistent with those experienced by those creating and redeeming directly with the Fund. Further, to the extent that exchange specialists, market makers and/or authorized participants are unavailable or unable to trade the Fund's shares and/or engage in creation and redemption transactions, premiums or discounts may widen.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will normally pay brokerage commissions, which are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors buying or selling relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the bid price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the ask price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread, which increases the cost of purchasing and selling Fund shares, varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads.

Although Fund shares are listed for trading on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained, that bid-ask spreads will be narrow, or that the Fund’s shares will continue to be listed. If the Fund is delisted, it may result in the liquidation of the Fund, which would adversely impact shareholders. Trading in Fund shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Fund’s shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying holdings, which can be less liquid than the Fund’s shares. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of any Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that the shares will trade with any volume, or at all.

Foreign and Emerging Market Risk. Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Additional risks include exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political, diplomatic, or economic instability; trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.); imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals; significant government involvement in an economy and/or market structure; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; higher transaction costs; confiscatory withholding or other taxes; and less stringent auditing and accounting, corporate disclosure, governance, and legal standards. The Fund may have limited or no legal recourse in the event of default with respect to certain foreign securities. In addition, key information about the issuer, the markets or the local government or economy may be unavailable, incomplete, or inaccurate. As a result, foreign securities may fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. World markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations may involve risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries, as well as currency exchange rates. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Investing in emerging market countries involves risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign countries. The governments of emerging market countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, intervene in the financial markets, and/or impose burdensome taxes that could adversely affect security prices. To the extent a foreign security is denominated in U.S. dollars, there is also the risk that a foreign government will not let U.S. dollar-denominated assets leave the country. In addition, the economies of emerging market countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Emerging market countries may also have less developed legal and accounting systems, and their legal systems may deal with issuer bankruptcies and defaults differently than U.S. law would. Shareholder claims and legal remedies that are common in the United States may be difficult or impossible to pursue in many emerging market countries. In addition, due to jurisdictional limitations, matters of comity and various other factors, U.S. authorities may be limited in their ability to bring enforcement actions against non-U.S. companies and non-U.S. persons in certain emerging market countries. Most foreign and emerging market companies are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements applicable to issuers in the United States, which may impact the availability and quality of information about foreign and emerging market issuers. Securities markets in emerging market countries are also relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. Additionally, in times of market stress, regulatory authorities of different emerging market countries may apply varying techniques and degrees of intervention, which can have an effect on prices. Securities of issuers in emerging market countries may be more volatile and less liquid than securities of issuers in foreign countries with more developed economies or markets and the situation may require that the Fund fair value its holdings in those countries.

Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange, or by governmental authorities. The likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging or less-developed

market countries than in countries with more developed markets. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. Suspensions may last for significant periods of time, during which trading in the securities and in instruments that reference the securities, such as derivative instruments, may be halted. In the event that the Fund holds material positions in such suspended securities or instruments, the Fund's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Fund could incur significant losses.

In addition, foreign markets may perform differently than the U.S. market. Over a given period of time, foreign securities may underperform U.S. securities — sometimes for years. The Fund could also underperform if it invests in countries or regions whose economic performance falls short. To the extent that the Fund invests a portion of its assets in one country, state, region or currency, an adverse economic, business or political development may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if its investments were not so invested.

The effect of economic instability on specific foreign markets or issuers may be difficult to predict or evaluate. Some national economies continue to show profound instability, which may in turn affect their international trading and financial partners or other members of their currency bloc.

Foreign Exposure Risk. Securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings, or issued by foreign entities listed on a U.S. exchange, may involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in those foreign countries. Additional risks may include exposure to less developed or less efficient commercial trading markets; social, political, diplomatic or economic instability; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; laws limiting or restricting the movement of assets out of the country; nationalization or expropriation of assets; less stringent legal standards; possible unfavorable treatment under U.S. tax laws; and discriminatory application of local regulatory or criminal laws.

Growth Stock Risk. Because the prices of most growth stocks are based on future expectations, these stocks tend to be more sensitive than value stocks to bad economic news and negative earnings surprises. When these expectations are not met or decrease, the prices of these stocks may decline, sometimes sharply, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. The Fund attempts to lessen the risk of such losses by seeking growth stocks that sell at what the adviser believes are attractive prices. If the adviser is incorrect in its assessment of a stock's value, this may negatively impact the Fund. Bad economic news or changing investor perceptions may adversely affect growth stocks across several sectors and industries simultaneously. Growth stocks tend to reinvest a high portion of earnings in their business, which can make them more volatile, and growth stocks also may lack the dividends often associated with value stocks that can cushion their decline in a falling market. While the price of any type of stock may rise and fall rapidly, growth stocks may underperform during periods when the market favors value stocks.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate, which may increase the Fund's transaction costs, may adversely affect the Fund's performance and may generate a greater amount of capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate.

Industry Concentration Risk. The Fund concentrates its investments in a particular industry or group of industries and has greater exposure than other funds to market, economic and other factors affecting that industry or group of industries.

Issuer-Specific Risk. An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole. The value of an issuer's securities may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings reports by the issuer, unsuccessful products or services, loss of major customers, major litigation against the issuer, perceived poor management performance, changes in economic or political conditions or in government regulations affecting the issuer or the competitive environment. Certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, may have a significant adverse effect on the value of an issuer's securities.

Large Shareholder Risk. Certain large shareholders, including Authorized Participants, may from time to time own a substantial amount of the Fund's shares. There is no requirement that these shareholders maintain their investment in the Fund. There is a risk that such large shareholders or that the Fund's shareholders generally may redeem all or a substantial portion of their investments in the Fund in a short period of time, which could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's NAV, liquidity, brokerage costs, and expenses. Large redemptions could also result in tax consequences to shareholders and impact the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy. The Fund's ability to pursue its investment objective after one or more large scale redemptions may be impaired and, as a result, the Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment or type of investment in which the Fund invests is or may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time. An illiquid investment means any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Judgment plays a greater role in pricing these investments than it does in pricing investments

having more active markets, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. The Fund may receive illiquid securities as a result of its investment in securities involved in restructurings. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly during periods of increased market volatility, adverse investor perception, economic uncertainty or changes in interest rates. Additionally, market closures due to holidays or other factors may render a security or group of securities (e.g., securities tied to a particular country or geographic region) illiquid for a period of time, which can be extensive. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Market prices for such securities or other investments may be volatile. Market participants attempting to sell the same or a similar investment at the same time as the Fund could decrease the liquidity of such investments, especially during times of market volatility. During periods of substantial market volatility, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Fund's ability to limit losses.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows or other factors, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

Market Capitalization Risk (Small-, Mid- and Large-Cap Companies Risk). To the extent the Fund invests in securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks. At times, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly to changes and opportunities and may grow at a slower rate. As such, the return on investment in securities of large-cap companies may be less than the return on investment in securities of small- and/or mid-cap companies. Compared to large-cap companies, small- and mid-cap companies may depend on a more limited management group, may have a shorter history of operations, less publicly available information, less stable earnings and limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of small- and mid-cap companies may fluctuate more widely in price than the market as a whole, which at times can be rapid and unpredictable, may be difficult to sell when the economy is not robust or during market downturns, and may be more affected than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector, during market downturns, by adverse publicity and investor perceptions, by interest rate changes and by government regulation. There may also be less trading in small- or mid-cap securities, which means that buy and sell transactions in those securities could have a larger impact on a security's price than is the case with large-cap securities and the Fund may not be able to liquidate a position at a particular time.

Market Volatility Risk. Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer may impact a market as a whole. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods and may not have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance. Geopolitical risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage or major producers of oil, may lead to overall instability in world economies and markets generally and have led, and may in the future lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters or epidemics, or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets and economies adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term.

Next Generation Connectivity and Emerging Technologies Investment Risk. Companies across a wide variety of industries are exploring the possible applications of next generation mobile internet and connectivity technologies. The extent of such technologies' versatility continues to develop. The success of many of the companies held by the Fund will be tied to the successful development, advancement, use or sale of products, processes or services related to connectivity-based consumerism, including the global fifth generation (i.e., 5G) mobile network and future generations of mobile network connectivity and technology. Although the Portfolio Managers will be seeking to identify and invest in companies where revenues or profit streams from such technologies seem like to develop in the future, such technologies may not ultimately have a material effect on the economic returns of companies in which the Fund invests.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF is classified as non-diversified. As such, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in any single issuer or a few issuers is not limited as much as it is for a fund classified as diversified. Investing a higher percentage of its assets in any one or a few issuers could increase the Fund's risk of loss and its share price volatility, because the value of its shares would be more susceptible to adverse events affecting those issuers.

Other Investment Company Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs), its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies and to the allocation of its assets among those other investment companies. Investments in other investment companies are subject to the risks of the other investment companies' investments, as well as to the other investment companies' expenses. If the Fund invests in other investment companies, the Fund may receive distributions of taxable gains from portfolio transactions by that investment company and may recognize taxable gains from transactions in shares of that investment company, which could be taxable to the Fund's shareholders when distributed to them.

An ETF may trade in the secondary market at a price below the value of its underlying portfolio, may not be liquid and may be halted by the listing exchange. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objectives. A passively managed ETF may not replicate the performance of the index it intends to track because of, for example, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. A passively managed ETF may not be permitted to sell poorly performing stocks that are included in its index. Investing in ETFs could incur brokerage and other trading costs for the Fund.

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, processing and communications errors, counterparty and third-party disruptions or errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality, including those related to critical functions. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks (e.g., malicious software coding, ransomware, or "hacking") or unintentional events (e.g., inadvertent release of confidential information). A cybersecurity incident could, among other things, result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, customers or employees being unable to access electronic systems ("denial of services"), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or remediation costs associated with system repairs. A cybersecurity incident may not permit the Fund and its service providers to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading and calculating net asset value. Any cybersecurity incident could have a substantial adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

The occurrence of any of these problems could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage and other consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund or its shareholders. The Manager, through its monitoring and oversight of Fund service providers, endeavors to determine that service providers take appropriate precautions to avoid and mitigate risks that could lead to such problems. While the Manager has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address these problems, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, and it is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Artificial Intelligence. The Fund and its service providers, including its adviser, may utilize artificial intelligence ("AI") technologies, including machine learning models and generative AI, to improve operational efficiency and in connection with research. In addition, counterparties used by the Fund may utilize AI in their business activities. The Fund and its adviser are not in a position to control the use of AI in third-party products or services. The use of AI introduces numerous potential challenges and the use of AI can lead to reputational damage, legal liabilities, and competitive disadvantages, as well as negatively impact business operations, which may occur with or without mismanagement in the use of the AI. AI requires the collection and processing of substantial amounts of data, which poses risks of data inaccuracies, incompleteness, and inherent biases, and which can degrade the technology's effectiveness and reliability. Such data can include proprietary information, the use of which by AI may be unauthorized and subject to potential liability. Rapid technological advancements further complicate risk predictions, and competitors who adopt AI more swiftly may gain a competitive edge. The complexity and opacity of AI systems raise significant accountability and ethical concerns. AI has enhanced the ability of threat actors to amplify the potency, scale, and speed of cybersecurity attacks. AI's role in increasing automation raises concerns about job displacement and may lead to economic and social disruptions. The unpredictable nature of AI's impact on market dynamics complicates traditional risk assessment models, making it challenging to identify risks and opportunities using historical data. Regulatory frameworks governing AI's use, particularly concerning data privacy and protection, are evolving rapidly. These changes could materially alter how AI is used, which may negatively impact the Fund.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities, which are a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities, however, unlike common stocks, participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited. Preferred securities generally are subordinated to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than those more senior securities. Distributions on preferred securities are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors and after the company makes required payments to holders of its debt securities. For these reasons, preferred securities are subject to greater credit, interest, and liquidation risk than debt securities, and the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than debt securities to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies. Preferred securities may be less liquid than common stocks, and there is a risk an issuer of preferred securities may call or redeem prior to any stated maturity. Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer or omit distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. Preferred shareholders may have certain rights if distributions are not paid but generally have no legal recourse against the issuer, may suffer a loss of value if distributions are not paid, and may be required to report the deferred distribution on its tax returns, even though it may not have received any cash. Generally, preferred shareholders have no voting rights with respect to the issuer unless distributions to preferred shareholders have not been paid for a stated period, at which time the preferred shareholders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the distributions have been paid to preferred shareholders, the preferred shareholders no longer have voting rights.

Recent Market Conditions. Both U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years. As a result of such volatility, investment returns may fluctuate significantly. National economies are substantially interconnected, as are global financial markets, which creates the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. However, the interconnectedness of economies and/or markets may be diminishing or changing, which may impact such economies and markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, in 2022, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks raised interest rates as part of their efforts to address rising inflation. The Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks recently began to lower interest rates, though economic or other factors, such as inflation, could stop such changes. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or again reverse course. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve or other foreign central banks to change their approach in the future and such actions may result in an economic slowdown both in the U.S. and abroad. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may, in turn, increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular issuers, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce bank balance sheets. Any of these could cause an increase in market volatility, reduce liquidity across various markets or decrease confidence in the markets. Also, regulators have expressed concern that changes in interest rates may cause investors to sell fixed income securities faster than the market can absorb them, contributing to price volatility. Historical patterns of correlation among asset classes may break down in unanticipated ways during times of high volatility, disrupting investment programs and potentially causing losses.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted more protectionist trade policies. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements, risks associated with the trade agreement between countries and regions, including the U.S. and China, political or economic dysfunction within some countries or regions, including major producers of commodities, and dramatic changes in commodity and currency prices could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, if the U.S. dollar continues to be strong, it may decrease foreign demand for U.S. assets, which could have a negative impact on certain issuers and/or industries.

Regulators in the U.S. have proposed and adopted a number of changes to regulations involving the markets and issuers, some of which implicate a Fund. The full effect of various newly adopted regulations is not currently known. Additionally, it is not currently known whether any of the proposed regulations will be adopted. However, due to the scope of regulations being proposed and adopted, certain of these changes to regulation could limit a Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact its performance.

Advancements in technology, including advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence, may adversely impact market movements and liquidity. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of certain issuers and industries may be negatively impacted in ways that cannot be foreseen and could adversely impact performance.

Tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East, or in eastern Asia could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States. The duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and

related events cannot be predicted. Those events present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally and the performance of a Fund and its investments or operations could be negatively impacted.

Certain illnesses spread rapidly and have the potential to significantly and adversely affect the global economy. The impact of epidemics and/or pandemics that may arise in the future could negatively affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the global securities and commodities markets, including their liquidity, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and could last for an extended period of time.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will act to raise the nation's debt ceiling; a failure to do so could cause market turmoil and substantial investment risks that cannot now be fully predicted. Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy.

China's economy, which had been sustained through debt-financed spending on housing and infrastructure, appears to be experiencing a significant slowdown and growing at a lower rate than prior years. While the Chinese government appears to be taking measures to address these issues, due to the size of China's economy, the resolution of these issues could impact a number of other countries.

Global climate change can have potential effects on property and security values. Certain issuers, industries and regions may be adversely affected by the impact of climate change in ways that cannot be foreseen. The impact of legislation, regulation and international accords related to climate change, including any direct or indirect consequences that may not be foreseen, may negatively impact certain issuers, industries and regions.

A rise in sea levels, a change in weather patterns, including an increase in powerful storms and large wildfires, and/or a climate-driven increase in flooding could cause properties to lose value or become unmarketable altogether. Unlike previous declines in the real estate market, properties in affected zones may not ever recover their value. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change.

Losses related to climate change could adversely affect corporate issuers and mortgage lenders, the value of mortgage-backed securities, the bonds of municipalities that depend on tax or other revenues and tourist dollars generated by affected properties, and insurers of the property and/or of corporate, municipal or mortgage-backed securities. Since property and security values are driven largely by buyers' perceptions, it is difficult to know the time period over which these market effects might unfold.

REITs and Other Real Estate Companies Risk. REITs and other real estate company securities are subject to risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; casualty or condemnation losses; changing social trends regarding working arrangements; or other economic, social, political, or regulatory matters affecting the real estate industry. REITs are subject to physical risks to real property, including weather, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, or other events that destroy real property. REITs also are dependent upon the skills of their managers, subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation and generally not diversified. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). Regardless of where a REIT is organized or traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in the region where its properties are located. Domestic REITs could be adversely affected by failure to qualify for tax-free "pass-through" of distributed net investment income and net realized gains under the Code or to maintain their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, the Code generally allows individuals and certain other non-corporate entities a deduction for 20% of qualified REIT dividends. Regulations provide that a regulated investment company can pass the character of its qualified REIT dividends through to its shareholders for purposes of benefiting from this deduction.

While certain of these risk factors may affect only one or a few real estate sectors at a time, others may affect the real estate industry broadly. For example, the value of REIT common shares may decline when interest rates rise. During periods of high interest rates, REITs and other real estate companies may lose appeal for investors who may be able to obtain higher yields from other income-producing investments. High interest rates may also mean that financing for property purchases and improvements is more costly and difficult to obtain.

Most equity REITs receive a flow of income from property rentals, which, after covering their expenses, they pay to their shareholders in the form of dividends. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property they own, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit they extend or mortgages they purchase.

REITs and other real estate company securities tend to be small- to mid-cap securities and are subject to the risks of investing in small- to mid-cap securities. Some of the REIT securities in which the Fund invests may be preferred stock, which receives preference in the payment of dividends.

Risk Management. Management undertakes certain analyses with the intention of identifying particular types of risks and reducing the Fund's exposure to them. However, risk is an essential part of investing, and the degree of return an investor might expect is often tied to the degree of risk the investor is willing to accept. By its very nature, risk involves exposure to the possibility of adverse events. Accordingly, no risk management program can eliminate the Fund's exposure to such events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by adverse events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund's investment program. While the prospectus describes material risk factors associated with the Fund's investment program, there is no assurance that as a particular situation unfolds in the markets, management will identify all of the risks that might affect the Fund, rate their probability or potential magnitude correctly, or be able to take appropriate measures to reduce the Fund's exposure to them. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect. Measures taken with the intention of decreasing exposure to identified risks might have the unintended effect of increasing exposure to other risks.

Risks of Investing in Variable Interest Entities. For purposes of raising capital offshore on exchanges outside of the People's Republic of China (PRC), including on U.S. exchanges, many PRC-based operating companies are structured as entities commonly-referred to as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). In a typical VIE structure, the onshore PRC-based operating company is the VIE and establishes an entity, which is typically offshore in a foreign jurisdiction, such as the Cayman Islands. The offshore entity enters into contractual arrangements with the VIE and lists on an exchange outside of the PRC and issues exchange-traded shares that are sold to the public, including the Fund. This structure enables PRC companies in which the PRC government restricts foreign ownership to raise capital from foreign investors. While the offshore entity has no legal equity ownership of the VIE, its contractual arrangements with the VIE permit the offshore entity to consolidate the VIE's financial statements with its own for Financial Accounting Standards Board accounting purposes and provide for economic exposure to the performance of the underlying onshore PRC-based operating company. Therefore, an investor in the listed offshore entity, such as the Fund, will have exposure to the onshore PRC-based operating company only through its contractual arrangements with the VIE and has no legal ownership in the VIE. Furthermore, because the offshore entity only has specific rights provided for in these contractual arrangements with the VIE, its abilities to control the activities of the VIE are limited and the VIE may engage in activities that negatively impact the investment value. Intervention by the Chinese government with respect to VIE structures could adversely affect the PRC-based operating company's performance, the enforceability of the offshore entity's contractual arrangements with the VIE and the value of the offshore entity's shares. While the VIE structure has been widely adopted, it is not formally or legally recognized under PRC law and therefore there is a risk that the PRC government could restrict the effectiveness of such structures or negatively impact the VIE's contractual arrangements with the listed offshore entity by making them invalid under PRC law. The offshore entity's control over the VIE may also be jeopardized if certain legal formalities are not observed in connection with the agreements, if the agreements are breached or if the agreements are otherwise determined not to be enforceable under PRC law. If any of the foregoing were to occur, investors in the listed offshore entity, such as the Fund, may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the PRC government determines that the contractual agreements involving VIE structures do not comply with PRC laws and regulations, including those related to restrictions on foreign ownership, it could subject a VIE to numerous sanctions such as penalties, revocation of business and operating licenses, invalidate or terminate contractual arrangements and/or forfeiture or non-recognition of ownership interest.

In addition, the listed offshore entity's benefits through its contractual arrangements over a VIE may also be jeopardized if a natural person who holds the equity interest in the VIE is deemed to breach the terms of the contractual arrangement (assuming the contractual arrangement is held to be valid under PRC law), is subject to legal proceedings or if any physical instruments for authenticating documentation by the VIE, such as chops and seals, are used without the VIE's authorization to enter into the contractual arrangements in the PRC. Chops and seals, which are carved stamps used to sign documents by PRC companies, represent a legally binding commitment by the PRC company. Moreover, any future PRC regulatory action may limit or prohibit the ability of the offshore entity to receive the economic benefits of the VIE, which may cause the value of the Fund's investment in the listed offshore entity to suffer a significant loss.

In addition, PRC companies listed on U.S. exchanges, including ADRs and companies that rely on VIE structures, may be delisted if they do not meet U.S. accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements. Delisting could significantly decrease the liquidity and value of the securities of these companies, decrease the ability of a Fund to invest in such securities and increase the cost of the Fund if it is required to seek alternative markets in which to invest in such securities.

Sector Risk. From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance. For a summary of the Fund's recent sector allocations, see its most recent shareholder report. (The information in the report is as of the date of the report and may have changed.) For information about the risks of investing in particular sectors, see the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Additional risks associated with certain types of sectors are discussed below:

Communication Services Sector Risk. Companies in the communication services sector may be dominated by a small number of companies which may lead to additional volatility. These companies are particularly vulnerable to the potential obsolescence of products and services due to technological advances, social media trends and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by other competitive pressures, such as pricing competition, as well as research and development costs, substantial capital requirements, and government regulation. Fluctuating domestic and international demand, shifting demographics, and often unpredictable changes in consumer demand can drastically affect a communication services company's profitability. Compliance with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive regulatory approvals, or the enactment of new regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of telecommunication services companies. Certain companies in the communication services sector may be particular targets of network security breaches, hacking and potential theft of proprietary or consumer information, or disruptions in services, which would have a material adverse effect on their businesses.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to the risk that their products or services may become obsolete quickly. The success of these companies can depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations. These companies may be strongly affected by fads, marketing campaigns, changes in demographics and consumer preferences, and other economic or social factors affecting consumer demand.

Consumer Staples Sector Risk. Companies in the consumer staples sector may be affected by general economic conditions, commodity production and pricing, consumer confidence and spending, consumer preferences, interest rates, and product cycles. They are subject to government regulation affecting their products, which may negatively impact such companies' performance. Consumer staples companies depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be adversely affected by changes impacting consumer spending. Companies in the consumer staples sector have historically been characterized as non-cyclical in nature and therefore less volatile in times of change. These companies may be subject to severe price competition.

Healthcare Sector Risk. Companies in the healthcare sector may be adversely affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising or falling costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, product obsolescence, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Companies in the healthcare sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely affect these companies. Many of these companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. These companies are subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Many new products in the healthcare sector may be subject to regulatory approvals, which may be long and costly for these companies. Companies in the healthcare sector may be thinly capitalized.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Companies in the Information technology sector face intense competition, both domestically and internationally. These companies may be smaller or newer and may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. The products of companies in the information technology sector may face product obsolescence due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. These companies may be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Companies in the information technology sector are heavily dependent on patent protection and the expiration of patents may adversely

affect these companies. Companies in the information technology sector are facing increased government and regulatory scrutiny and may be subject to adverse government or regulatory action.

Small Fund Risk. The Fund is small and does not yet have a significant number of shares outstanding. Small funds are at greater risk than larger funds of wider bid-ask spreads for its shares, trading at a greater premium or discount to NAV, liquidation and/or a stop to trading.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value an investment, the Fund may be required to value such investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other funds to calculate their NAVs. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Fund had not held fair-valued securities or had used a different methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain futures, fixed income securities, and currencies may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded but before the Fund determines its net asset value. The Fund uses pricing services to provide values for certain securities and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell an investment at the price established by such pricing services. Different pricing services use different valuation methodologies, potentially resulting in different values for the same investments. As a result, if the Fund were to change pricing services, or if a pricing service were to change its valuation methodology, the value of the Fund's investments could be impacted. The Fund's ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

Value Stock Risk. Value stocks are those stocks whose stock prices, whether based on earnings, book value, or other financial measures, do not reflect their full economic opportunities. Value stocks may remain undervalued for extended periods of time, may decrease in value during a given period, may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value, or the portfolio management team's assumptions about intrinsic value or potential for appreciation may be incorrect. This may happen because value stocks, as a category, lose favor with investors compared to growth stocks, because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions, or because the stocks' worth was misgauged. Entire industries or sectors may lose favor with investors, and the Fund, in seeking value stocks, may focus its investments more heavily in those industries or sectors. Value investing historically has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles. At times when value investing is out of favor, the securities of value companies may underperform the securities of other companies.

Warrants and Rights Risk. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments and are subject to the risks associated with the security underlying the warrant. In addition, the value of a warrant or right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and it may never be advantageous to exercise a warrant or right. If a warrant or right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised or, when permissible, sold prior to the warrant's or right's expiration date or redemption by the issuer, the Fund would lose all or substantially all of the value of the warrant or right. The market for warrants and rights may be very limited and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for warrants and rights.

Information about Additional Risks and Other Practices

As discussed in the Statement of Additional Information, a Fund may engage in certain practices and invest in certain securities in addition to those described as its "principal investment strategies" in its Fund Summary section. For example, should a Fund engage in borrowing or securities lending, or should a Fund use derivatives or invest in foreign securities, it will be subject to the additional risks associated with these practices and securities, some or all of which may already be included in its "principal investment strategies."

Borrowing money, securities lending, or using derivatives would create investment leverage, meaning that certain gains or losses would be amplified, increasing share price movements. A Fund that does not engage in derivatives as part of its principal investment strategy may, to a limited extent, use certain derivatives for hedging or investment purposes. A derivative instrument, whether used for hedging or for speculation, could fail to perform as expected, causing a loss for a Fund.

Foreign securities, including those issued by foreign governments, involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities, and can fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. Securities

issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations may involve risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries.

In addition, a Fund may be an investment option for a Neuberger Berman fund that is managed as a “fund of funds.” As a result, from time to time, a Fund may experience relatively large redemptions or investments and could be required to sell securities or to invest cash at a time when it is not advantageous to do so.

In anticipation of adverse or uncertain market, economic, political, or other temporary conditions, including during periods of high cash inflows or outflows, a Fund may temporarily depart from its goal and use a different investment strategy (including leaving a significant portion of its assets uninvested) for defensive purposes. Doing so could help a Fund avoid losses, but may mean lost opportunities. In addition, in doing so, different factors could affect a Fund’s performance and a Fund may not achieve its goal.

In addition, to the extent a Fund is new or is undergoing a transition (such as a change in strategy, rebalancing, reorganization, liquidation or experiencing large inflows or outflows) or takes a temporary defensive position, it may deviate from its principal investment strategies during such period.

A Fund may change its goal without shareholder approval.

Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

Descriptions of Indices

The **MSCI All Country World Index (Net)** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The index consists of 47 country indexes comprising 23 developed and 24 emerging market country indexes. The developed market country indexes included are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The emerging market country indexes included are: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the UAE. China A shares are included starting from June 1, 2018 and are partially represented at 20% of their free float-adjusted market capitalization as of November 2019. Effective after the close on March 9, 2022, MSCI reclassified MSCI Russia Indexes from Emerging Markets to Standalone Markets status. At that time, all Russian securities were removed from this index at a final price of 0.00001, including both locally traded Russian equity constituents and Russian ADRs/GDRs constituents. Net total return indexes reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indexes) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

The **Russell 1000® Growth Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 1000® Index companies (approximately 1,000 of the largest securities in the Russell 3000 Index defined below) with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The **Russell 2000® Growth Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the small-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 2000® Index companies (approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities in the Russell 3000 Index defined below) with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The **Russell 3000® Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. public companies based on total market capitalization. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The **Russell Midcap® Growth Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell Midcap® Index companies (approximately 800 of the smallest securities in the Russell 1000 Index) with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

Management of the Funds

Investment Manager

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“Manager” or “NBIA”), located at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10104, is each Fund’s investment manager and administrator. Neuberger Berman BD LLC (“Distributor”), located at 1290

Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10104, is each Fund's distributor. Pursuant to a management agreement, the Manager is responsible for choosing a Fund's investments and handling its day-to-day business. The services provided by the Manager as the investment manager and administrator pursuant to the management agreement include, among others, overall responsibility for providing all supervisory, management, and administrative services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Funds, which may include, among others, compliance monitoring, operational and investment risk management, legal and administrative services and portfolio accounting services. Under the management agreement, the Manager bears all of its own costs associated with providing services to a Fund. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to pay all operating expenses of each Fund, except (i) interest and taxes (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transaction, transfer and withholding taxes); (ii) brokerage expenses, including commissions, and other transaction costs; (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) dividend and interest expenses relating to short sales; (v) expenses incurred in connection with any distribution plan adopted by the Trust in compliance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, including distribution fees; (vi) the compensation payable to the Manager under the management agreement; (vii) securities lending expenses; (viii) litigation and tax reclaim expenses; (ix) indemnification expenses; and (x) any expenses determined to be extraordinary expenses by the Board. The Manager carries out its duties subject to the policies established by the Board of Trustees. Together, the Neuberger Berman affiliates manage approximately \$509 billion in total assets (as of 9/30/2024) and continue an asset management history that began in 1939.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Funds' investment advisory agreements is available in the Funds' semi-annual report for the period ended February 29, 2024.

NBIA may engage one or more of foreign affiliates that are not registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("participating affiliates") in accordance with applicable SEC no-action letters. As participating affiliates, whether or not registered with the SEC, the affiliates may provide designated investment personnel to associate with NBIA as "associated persons" of NBIA and perform specific services for NBIA, including services for the Funds, which may involve, among other services, advisory services and portfolio management, research and/or placing orders for securities and other instruments. The designated employees of a participating affiliate act for NBIA and are subject to certain NBIA policies and procedures as well as supervision and periodic monitoring by NBIA. The Funds will pay no additional fees and expenses as a result of any such arrangements.

Neither this Prospectus nor the Statement of Additional Information is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that have not been waived. The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Manager, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended to be third party beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements. Where shareholders are not third party beneficiaries of contractual arrangements, those contractual arrangements cannot be enforced by shareholders acting on their own behalf.

The Manager has obtained "manager of managers" exemptive relief from the SEC that permits the Manager, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to appoint an unaffiliated subadviser or to change the terms of a subadvisory agreement with an unaffiliated subadviser for each Fund without first obtaining shareholder approval. The exemptive order permits the Fund to add or to change unaffiliated subadvisers or to change the fees paid to such subadvisers from time to time without the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approval of the change. Under this order, the Manager has ultimate responsibility (subject to oversight by the Board) to oversee the subadvisers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. The Fund will notify shareholders of any change in the identity of a subadviser or the addition of a subadviser to the Fund.

Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF

For the 12 months ended 8/31/2024, the management fees (i.e., advisory and administration fees) paid to the Manager by the Fund were 0.55% of average daily net assets.

Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF

For the 12 months ended 8/31/2024, the management fees (i.e., advisory and administration fees) paid to the Manager by the Fund were 0.55% of average daily net assets.

For each Fund, NBIA has contractually undertaken to waive its management fee by 0.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets until 4/8/2026.

Portfolio Managers

Please see the Statement of Additional Information for additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of shares in the Fund(s) that he or she manages.

Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF

Richard Bradt is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Bradt joined the firm in 2012 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. He is a portfolio manager for the Large Cap Disciplined Growth and Disrupters portfolios.

Jason Tauber is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Tauber joined the firm in 2006 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. He is a portfolio manager for the Large Cap Disciplined Growth and Disrupters portfolios.

Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF

Timothy Creedon, CFA, is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Creedon joined the firm in 2005 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. He is the Director of Research for the Global Equity Research Department.

Kai Cui, PhD, is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Cui joined the firm in 2018 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. Mr. Cui is the Head of Equity Data Science and leads the integration of data science and data insights in global equity research and strategies. Prior to joining the firm, he was a data scientist and Head of Point72 Aperio Modeling at Point72 Asset Management since 2015.

Kevin McCarthy is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. McCarthy joined the firm in 2004 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. He is a Senior Research Analyst in the Global Equity Research Department, covering Consumer Discretionary.

Hari Ramanan is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Ramanan joined the firm in 2019 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. Mr. Ramanan is a Portfolio Manager and CIO of Research Funds at Neuberger Berman and leads the investing activities for the firm's research-centric core and thematic funds. Prior to joining the firm, he was Managing Partner of Valarc Holdings since 2014.

John San Marco, CFA is a Senior Vice President of the Manager. Mr. San Marco joined the firm in 2014 and has been a Portfolio Manager of the Fund since April, 2022. Mr. San Marco is a Senior Research Analyst in the Global Equity Research Department covering Consumer Discretionary. Prior to joining the firm, he was an equity analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott since 2008.

Other Service Providers

Neuberger Berman BD LLC ("Distributor"), an affiliate of the Manager, serves as each Fund's distributor. Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor, and the Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares of the Funds.

State Street Bank ("State Street") serves as custodian and transfer agent for the Funds. State Street maintains in separate accounts cash, securities and other assets of the Funds, keeps all necessary accounts and records, and provides other services.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the Funds for the fiscal periods indicated. All figures have been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. Their report, along with full financial statements, appears in the Fund's most recent annual shareholder report (see back cover).

Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF

PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 31,	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2024
PER-SHARE DATA (\$)			
Data apply to a single share throughout each year indicated. You can see what the Fund earned (or lost), what it distributed to investors, and how its share price changed.			
Share price (NAV) at beginning of year	24.02	19.43	23.27
Plus:			
Income from investment operations			
Net investment income (loss) ⁽⁶⁾	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.04)
Net gains (losses) — realized and unrealized	(4.58)	3.89	6.38
Subtotal: income (loss) from investment operations	(4.59)	3.84	6.34
Minus:			
Distributions to shareholders			
Income dividends	—	—	—
Capital gain distributions	—	—	—
Subtotal: distributions to shareholders	—	—	—
Equals:			
Share price (NAV) at end of year	19.43	23.27	29.61
RATIOS (% OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)			
The ratios show the Fund's expenses and net investment income (loss) — as they actually are as well as how they would have been if certain expense reimbursement arrangements had not been in effect.			
Net expenses — actual	0.55 ⁽⁴⁾	0.55	0.55
Gross expenses⁽²⁾	0.65 ⁽⁴⁾	0.65	0.65
Net investment income (loss) — actual	(0.17) ⁽⁴⁾	(0.23)	(0.13)
OTHER DATA			
Total return shows how an investment in the Fund would have performed over each year, assuming all distributions were reinvested. The turnover rate reflects how actively the Fund bought and sold securities.			
Total return (%)⁽³⁾	(19.10) ⁽⁵⁾	19.77	27.26
Net assets at end of year (in millions of dollars)	5.4	11.1	19.4
Portfolio turnover rate (%)⁽⁷⁾	9 ⁽⁵⁾	31	49

⁽¹⁾ Period from 4/6/2022 (beginning of operations) to 8/31/2022.

⁽²⁾ Shows what this ratio would have been if there had been no expense waiver of a portion of the investment management fees.

⁽³⁾ Total return based on per share NAV reflects the effects of changes in NAV on the performance of the Fund during the fiscal period. Returns assume income dividends and other distributions, if any, were reinvested. Results represent past performance and do not indicate future results. Current returns may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment returns and principal will fluctuate and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. The Fund is new and has limited performance history that should not be relied on. Past performance, particularly for brief periods of time, are not indicative of future returns. Total return would have been lower if Management had not waived a portion of the investment management fee.

⁽⁴⁾ Annualized.

⁽⁵⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁶⁾ Calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal period.

⁽⁷⁾ The portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered in-kind. The portfolio turnover rate including securities received or delivered in-kind for fiscal periods ending 2024, 2023 and 2022 was 64%, 132% and 9%, respectively.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the Funds for the fiscal periods indicated. All figures have been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. Their report, along with full financial statements, appears in the Fund's most recent annual shareholder report (see back cover).

Neuberger Berman Next Generation Connected Consumer ETF

PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 31,	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2024
PER-SHARE DATA (\$)			
Data apply to a single share throughout each year indicated. You can see what the Fund earned (or lost), what it distributed to investors, and how its share price changed.			
Share price (NAV) at beginning of year	24.16	19.11	21.58
Plus:			
Income from investment operations			
Net investment income (loss) ⁽⁶⁾	0.02	0.12	0.17
Net gains (losses) — realized and unrealized	(5.07)	2.37	1.36
Subtotal: income (loss) from investment operations	(5.05)	2.49	1.53
Minus:			
Distributions to shareholders			
Income dividends	—	0.02	0.13
Capital gain distributions	—	—	—
Subtotal: distributions to shareholders	—	0.02	0.13
Equals:	19.11	21.58	22.98
Share price (NAV) at end of year			
RATIOS (% OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)			
The ratios show the Fund's expenses and net investment income (loss) — as they actually are as well as how they would have been if certain expense reimbursement arrangements had not been in effect.			
Net expenses — actual	0.55 ⁽⁴⁾	0.55	0.55
Gross expenses⁽²⁾	0.65 ⁽⁴⁾	0.65	0.65
Net investment income (loss) — actual	0.23 ⁽⁴⁾	0.59	0.76
OTHER DATA			
Total return shows how an investment in the Fund would have performed over each year, assuming all distributions were reinvested. The turnover rate reflects how actively the Fund bought and sold securities.			
Total return (%)⁽³⁾	(20.92) ⁽⁵⁾	13.08	7.07
Net assets at end of year (in millions of dollars)	4.8	5.4	5.7
Portfolio turnover rate (%)⁽⁷⁾	28 ⁽⁵⁾	44	34

⁽¹⁾ Period from 4/6/2022 (beginning of operations) to 8/31/2022.

⁽²⁾ Shows what this ratio would have been if there had been no expense waiver of a portion of the investment management fees.

⁽³⁾ Total return based on per share NAV reflects the effects of changes in NAV on the performance of the Fund during the fiscal period. Returns assume income dividends and other distributions, if any, were reinvested. Results represent past performance and do not indicate future results. Current returns may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Investment returns and principal will fluctuate and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than original cost. The Fund is new and has limited performance history that should not be relied on. Past performance, particularly for brief periods of time, are not indicative of future returns. Total return would have been lower if Management had not waived a portion of the investment management fee.

⁽⁴⁾ Annualized.

⁽⁵⁾ Not annualized.

⁽⁶⁾ Calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal period.

⁽⁷⁾ The portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered in-kind. The portfolio turnover rate including securities received or delivered in-kind for fiscal periods ending 2024, 2023 and 2022 was 0%, 0% and 31%, respectively.

YOUR INVESTMENT

Share Price Calculations

The net asset value per share of a Fund is the total value of Fund assets attributable to shares of that Fund minus the liabilities attributable to that Fund, divided by the total number of shares outstanding for that Fund. Because the value of a Fund's portfolio securities changes every business day, its share price usually changes as well.

Each Fund normally calculates its share price on each day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE Exchange") is open once daily as of 4:00 P.M., Eastern time. In the event of an emergency or other disruption in trading on the NYSE Exchange, a Fund's share price would still normally be determined as of 4:00 P.M., Eastern time. The NYSE Exchange is generally closed on all national holidays and Good Friday; Fund shares will not be priced on those days or other days on which the NYSE Exchange is scheduled to be closed. When the NYSE Exchange is closed for unusual reasons, Fund shares will generally not be priced although a Fund may decide to remain open and price Fund shares and in such a case, the Fund would post a notice on www.nb.com/ETF.

A Fund generally values its investments based upon their last reported sale prices, market quotations, or estimates of value provided by an independent pricing service as of the time as of which the Fund's share price is calculated. Equity securities (including securities issued by ETFs) and exchange-traded derivative instruments held by a Fund generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the Manager at the last reported sale price or official closing price or, if there is no reported sale quoted on a principal exchange or market for that security or official closing price, on the basis of market quotations. Debt securities and certain derivative instruments that do not trade on an exchange generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the Manager on the basis of market quotations and in the case of derivatives, market data about the underlying investments. Short-term securities held by a Fund may be valued on the basis of amortized cost, unless other factors indicate that amortized cost is not an accurate estimate of the security's value.

Investments in non-exchange traded investment companies are valued using the respective fund's daily calculated net asset value per share. The prospectus for the fund explains the circumstances under which the fund will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

If a valuation for a security is not available from an independent pricing service or if the Manager believes in good faith that the valuation does not reflect the amount a Fund would receive on a current sale of that security, the Fund seeks to obtain quotations from brokers or dealers. If such quotations are not readily available, the Fund may use a fair value estimate made according to methods approved by the Manager. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Board of Trustees designated the Manager as the Fund's valuation designee. As the Fund's valuation designee, the Manager is responsible for determining fair value in good faith for any and all Fund investments. A Fund may also use these methods to value certain types of illiquid securities. Fair value pricing generally will be used if the market in which a portfolio security trades closes early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time as of which a Fund's share price is calculated.

A Fund may also fair value securities that trade in a foreign market if significant events that appear likely to affect the value of those securities occur between the time the foreign market closes and the time as of which the Fund's share price is calculated. Significant events may include (1) corporate actions or announcements that affect a single issuer, (2) governmental actions that affect securities in one sector, country or region, (3) natural disasters or armed conflicts that affect a country or region, or (4) significant domestic or foreign market fluctuations.

For certain foreign assets, after the relevant foreign markets have closed, a third-party vendor supplies evaluated, systematic fair value pricing based upon analysis of historical correlation of multiple factors. In the case of both foreign equity and foreign income securities, in the absence of precise information about the market values of these foreign securities as of the time as of which a Fund's share price is calculated, the Manager has determined on the basis of available data that prices adjusted or evaluated in this way are likely to be closer to the prices a Fund could realize on a current sale than are the prices of those securities established at the close of the foreign markets in which the securities primarily trade. Please see the Funds' Statement of Additional Information for additional detail about the Funds' fair valuation practices.

The effect of using fair value pricing is that a portfolio security will be priced based on the subjective judgment of the Manager, instead of being priced using valuations from an independent pricing service. Fair value pricing can help to protect a Fund by reducing arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing will completely prevent dilution of a Fund's net asset value by such traders.

Trading in securities on many foreign exchanges is normally completed before a Fund calculates its net asset value. In addition, foreign markets may be open on days when U.S. markets are closed. As a result, the value of foreign securities owned by a Fund could change at times or on days when a Fund's net asset value is not calculated, when Fund shares do not trade, and when sales and redemptions of Fund shares do not occur.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Shares of a Fund may be purchased or redeemed directly from a Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof. Only a broker-dealer ("Authorized Participant") that enters into an Authorized Participant Agreement with a Fund's Distributor may engage in creation and redemption transactions directly with the Fund. Purchases and redemptions directly with a Fund must follow the Fund's procedures, and are subject to transaction fees, which are described in the SAI. Orders for such transactions may be rejected or delayed if they are not submitted in good order and subject to the other conditions set forth in this prospectus and the SAI. Please see the SAI for more information about purchases and redemptions of Creation Units.

Once purchased (i.e., created) by an Authorized Participant, shares are listed on the Exchange and trade in the secondary market. When you buy or sell each Fund's shares in the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (i.e., the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in a Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities. Most investors will buy and sell shares through a broker and, thus, will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges when buying or selling shares. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable by the Funds.**

The secondary markets are closed on weekends and also are generally closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For more information on how to buy and sell shares of the Funds, call 877-628-2583 or visit www.nb.com/ETF.

Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of a Fund's shares was greater than the Fund's NAV per share (i.e., at a premium) and the number of days it was less than the Fund's NAV per share (i.e., at a discount) for various time periods will be available by visiting the Fund's website at www.nb.com/ETF. The premium and discount information contained on the website will represent past performance and cannot be used to predict future results.

Portfolio Holdings Information

Each day the Funds are open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates the Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through the Funds' website. A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). The holdings of each Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.nb.com/ETF.

Active Investors and Market Timing

The Trust's Board of Trustees has determined not to adopt policies and procedures designed to prevent or monitor for frequent purchases and redemptions of a Fund's shares because a Fund sells and redeems its shares at NAV only in Creation Units pursuant to the terms of an Authorized Participant Agreement between the Authorized Participant and the Distributor, and such direct trading between each Fund and Authorized Participants is critical to ensuring that the Fund's shares trade at or close to NAV. Further, the vast majority of trading in Fund shares occurs on the secondary market, which does not involve a Fund directly and therefore does not cause a Fund to experience many of the harmful effects of market timing, such as dilution and disruption of portfolio management. In addition, a Fund imposes a transaction fee on Creation Unit transactions, which is designed to offset transfer and other transaction costs incurred by a Fund in connection with the issuance and redemption of Creation Units and may employ fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. A Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of a Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in reliance on rules adopted by the SEC, particularly Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act, or any other applicable exemptive relief.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units of Fund shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of shares are issued and sold by a Fund on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares and sells the shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Fund’s shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of a Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Manager or an affiliate may pay the intermediary for marketing activities or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend a Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

Distribution Plan

Each Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) that allows a Fund to pay distribution fees to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution services (“Distribution Service Providers”). Under the Plan, if a Distribution Service Provider provides distribution services, a Fund would pay distribution fees to the Distributor at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Distributor would, in turn, pay the Distribution Service Provider out of its fees. The Board of Trustees currently has determined not to implement any 12b-1 fees pursuant to the Plan. 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board of Trustees. Because any distribution fees would be paid out of a Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, if payments are made in the future, the distribution fees would increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Distributions and Taxes

Distributions — Each Fund pays out to its shareholders any net investment income and net realized capital and foreign currency gains. Ordinarily, each Fund makes any distributions once a year (normally in December). A Fund may make additional distributions, if necessary, to avoid federal income or excise taxes.

Dividend Reinvestment Service — The Trust does not provide dividend reinvestment services. Broker-dealers may make available the Depository Trust Company book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Funds for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Funds purchased in the secondary market.

How distributions are taxed — Except for tax-advantaged retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors (collectively, “exempt investors”) and except as noted in the next paragraph, all Fund distributions you receive are generally taxable to you, regardless of whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares.

Fund distributions to IRAs, Roth IRAs, and qualified retirement plans generally are tax-free. Eventual withdrawals from a Roth IRA also may be tax-free, while withdrawals from other retirement plans and accounts generally are subject to federal income tax.

Distributions generally are taxable to shareholders other than exempt investors in the year they are received. In some cases, however, distributions received in January are treated for federal income tax purposes as if they had been paid the previous December 31. Your tax statement (see “Taxes and You”) will help clarify this for you.

Distributions of net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss (“dividends”) are taxed as ordinary income. However, for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an “individual shareholder”) who satisfy certain holding period and other restrictions with respect to their Fund shares on which the dividends are paid, a Fund’s dividends attributable to “qualified dividend income” (generally, dividends a Fund receives on stock of most U.S. and certain foreign corporations with respect to which it satisfies those restrictions) are subject to maximum federal income tax rates that are lower than the maximum rates for ordinary income (“lower maximum rates”).

Distributions of net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are taxed as long-term capital gain and for individual shareholders are subject to the lower maximum rates. The tax treatment of capital gain distributions from a Fund depends on how long a Fund held the securities it sold that generated the gain, not on when you bought your shares of a Fund or whether you reinvested your distributions.

If, for any taxable year, a Fund distributes an amount that exceeds the sum of its investment company taxable income plus net capital gain for that year — which might result from, among other things, the difference between book and tax accounting treatment of certain derivatives and foreign currency transactions — that excess generally will not be taxable (a so-called “return of capital”), which will reduce your tax basis in your Fund shares. To the extent that excess is greater than your tax basis, it will be treated as gain from a redemption of your shares (taxed as described below).

Shareholders should review any notice that accompanies a payment of dividends or other distributions to determine whether any portion of the payment represents a return of capital rather than a distribution of a Fund’s net income and/or realized gains.

Additional tax — An individual shareholder’s distributions from a Fund and net gains recognized on redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares are subject to a 3.8% federal tax on the lesser of (1) the individual’s “net investment income” (which generally includes distributions from a Fund and net gains from the disposition of Fund shares) or (2) the excess of the individual’s “modified adjusted gross income” over a specified threshold amount. This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. You should consult your own tax professional regarding the effect, if any, this tax may have on your investment in Fund shares.

Taxes and You

The taxes you actually owe on Fund distributions and share transactions can vary with many factors, such as your marginal tax bracket, how long you held your shares and, if you are an individual shareholder, whether you owe federal alternative minimum tax.

How can you figure out your tax liability on Fund distributions and share transactions? One helpful tool is the tax statement that your broker sends you after the end of each calendar year. It details the distributions you received

during the past year and shows their tax status. That statement, or a separate statement from your broker, also covers your share transactions.

Most importantly, consult your tax professional. Everyone's tax situation is different, and your tax professional should be able to help you answer any questions you may have.

Buying Shares Before a Distribution

The money a Fund earns, either as net investment income or as net realized capital gains, is reflected in its net asset value until it distributes the money. At that time, the amount of the distribution is deducted from the net asset value. Because of this, to the extent the Fund's share price correlates with its net asset value, if you buy shares of a Fund just before it makes such a distribution, you may end up getting some of your investment back as a taxable distribution. You can avoid this situation by waiting to invest until after the record date for the distribution.

Generally, if you are an exempt investor, there are no current tax consequences to you from distributions.

Taxes When Shares are Sold

Generally, you will recognize taxable gain or loss if you sell or otherwise dispose of your shares. Any gain arising from such a disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain if you held the shares for more than one year; otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain. However, any capital loss arising from the disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received with respect to such shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of shares may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules if other shares of the same Fund are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the shares acquired.

Taxes on Creations and Redemptions of Creation Units

A person who purchases a Creation Unit by exchanging securities in-kind generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and any net amount of cash received by the Authorized Participant in the exchange and (ii) the sum of the purchaser's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and any net amount of cash paid for the Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units and receives securities in-kind from the Fund will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the redeemer's basis in the Creation Units, and the aggregate market value of the securities received and any net cash received. The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an in-kind exchange of securities for Creation Units or an exchange of Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons effecting in-kind creations or redemptions should consult their own tax adviser with respect to these matters.

A Fund has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund and if, pursuant to section 351 of the Code, a Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. A Fund also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determinations.

Disclaimers

NYSE Arca, Inc. Disclaimer

Shares of a Fund are not sponsored, endorsed or promoted by NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca"). NYSE Arca makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of a Fund or any member of the public regarding the ability of a Fund to meet their investment objective. NYSE Arca is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of shares of a Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the shares are redeemable. NYSE Arca has no obligation or liability to owners of the shares of a Fund in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the shares of the Fund.

NYSE Arca makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Trust on behalf of a Fund as licensee, licensee's customers and counterparties, owners of the shares of the Fund, or any other person or entity from the use of the subject index or any data included therein in connection with the rights licensed as described herein or for any other use. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall NYSE Arca have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Appendix – Related Performance Information of Similar Accounts

Neuberger Berman Disrupters ETF (the “Fund”) has recently commenced operations and has limited performance history. Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“NBIA”) manages other advisory accounts that have substantially similar investment objectives, policies and investment strategies as the Fund and the table below provides supplemental performance information for the Neuberger Berman Disrupters Portfolio composite which is a composite of such accounts (the “Composite”). The Composite performance information does not represent the performance of the Fund. It is provided to illustrate the past performance of NBIA in managing the Composite against the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index, Russell Midcap[®] Growth Index, the Russell 2000[®] Growth Index and the Russell 3000[®] Index. The Fund’s portfolio management team is the same team that is responsible for managing the accounts that constitute the Composite.

The historical performance data for the Composite should not be considered a substitute for the Fund’s performance, and should not be considered an indication of the Fund’s future performance. You should not assume that the Fund will have the same performance as the Composite. An investment in the Fund can lose value. The Composite includes accounts that are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), and therefore are not subject to certain investment restrictions, diversification requirements, and other regulatory requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. If those accounts had been registered under the 1940 Act, the performance results might have been lower. Although the Fund and the Composite have substantially similar investment objectives, policies and investment strategies, differences in asset size and cash flows may result in differences in security selection, relative weightings or differences in the price paid for certain securities. As such, the investments held by the Fund may not be identical to the investments held by the Composite and the future performance of the Fund will differ from the performance of the Composite.

The Composite’s net performance information is calculated in accordance with GIPS[®], created and administered by the CFA Institute. This method of calculating performance differs from the SEC’s standardized methodology that will be used to calculate the Funds’ performance and may result in an average annual total return that may be higher than that derived from the SEC’s standardized methodology.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/23

Composites	Inception Date	Year to Date 9/30/2024	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception of Composite
Composite (net of fees)	1/1/2015	19.66%	37.76%	-2.63%	15.05%	14.81%
Russell 3000 [®] Index		20.63%	25.96%	8.54%	15.16%	11.36%
Russell 1000 [®] Growth Index		24.55%	42.68%	8.86%	19.50%	15.06%
Russell 2000 [®] Growth Index		13.22%	18.66%	-3.50%	9.22%	7.33%
Russell Midcap [®] Growth Index		12.91%	25.87%	1.31%	13.81%	10.42%

Composite returns are presented in U.S. dollars and include the reinvestment of dividends and interest. The Fund’s return will be reduced by management fees. Accounts in the Composite use an all-inclusive fee schedule which includes investment advisory fees, trading expenses, custody fees, and other administrative fees. Composite Net of Fee returns are the Gross of Fee returns reduced by actual investment advisory fees. The annual investment advisory fee, generally payable quarterly, is as follows: 1.10% on the first \$5 million; 1.00% on the next \$10 million; 0.90% on the next \$15 million; 0.80% on the next \$25 million; 0.70% thereafter. Actual management fees may vary among clients with the same investment strategy.

The Russell 3000[®] Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weight index that measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. public companies based on total market capitalization. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The Russell 1000[®] Growth Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 1000[®] Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The Russell Midcap[®] Growth Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell Midcap[®] Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The Russell 2000® Growth Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the small-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 2000® Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The returns of the indices assume the reinvestment of dividends or interest paid on the securities constituting the index. It is not possible to invest directly in any index. Unlike the accounts in the Composite (and the Fund), the indices do not incur fees or expenses.

As of September 30, 2024, the Composite was comprised of 354 other advisory accounts with approximately \$183 million in assets under management. Since fees, commissions, and taxes may differ for the Composite and the Fund, performance data for identical periods may differ.

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NEUBERGER BERMAN ETF TRUST

If you would like further details on these Funds, you can request a free copy of the following documents:

Shareholder Reports and Form N-CSR. Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in each Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In each Fund's annual report, you will find each Fund's performance data and a discussion by the Portfolio Managers about strategies and market conditions that significantly affected each Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI). The SAI contains more comprehensive information on each Fund, including: various types of securities and practices, and their risks, investment limitations and additional policies and information about the Fund's management and business structure. The SAI is hereby incorporated by reference into this prospectus, making it legally part of the prospectus.

Investment Manager: **Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC**

Obtaining Information

You can obtain a shareholder report, SAI, and other information such as financial statements from your financial intermediary, or from:

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10104
877-628-2583
Website: www.nb.com/ETF

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Each Fund's current net asset value per share is made available at: www.nb.com/ETF.

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